MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

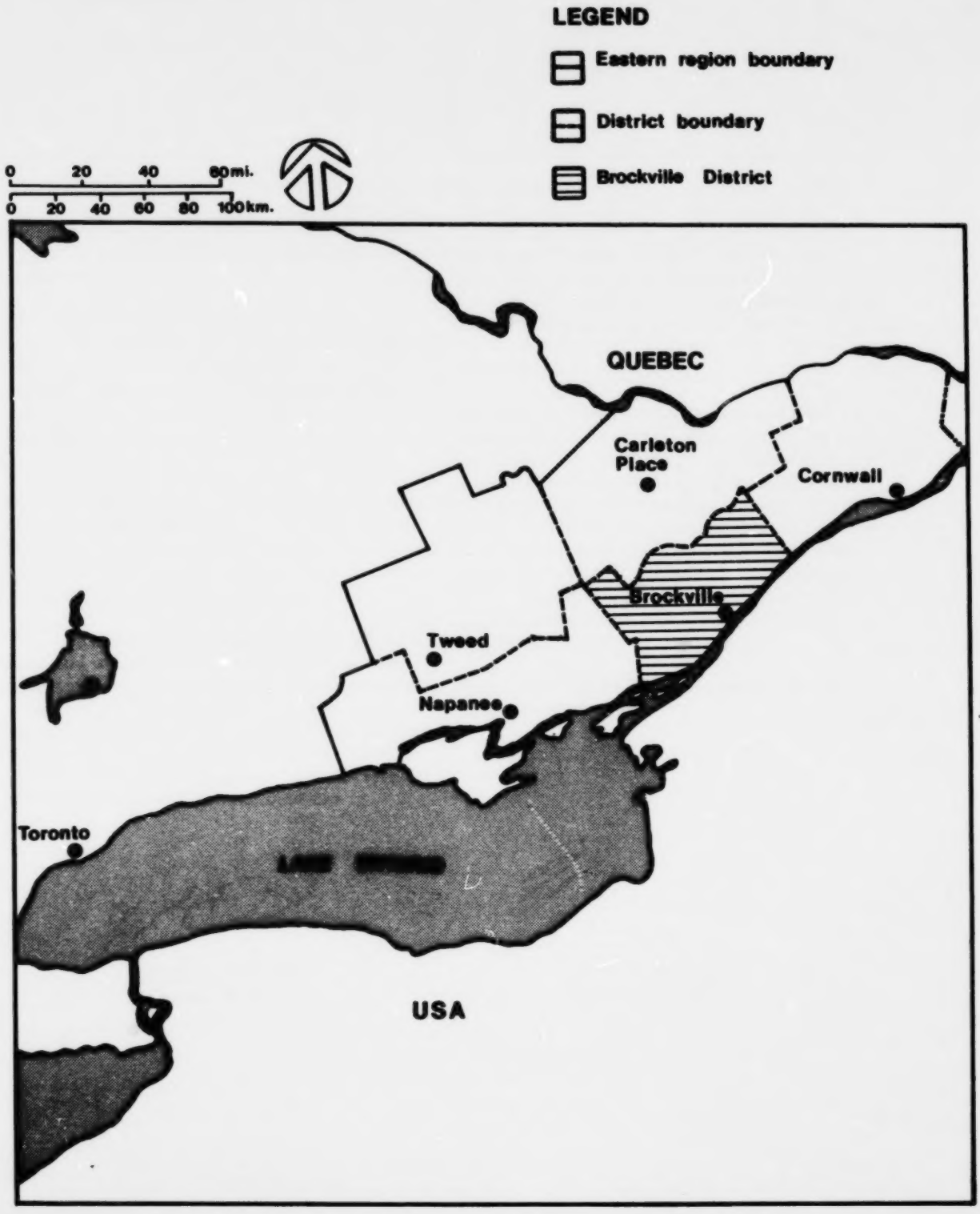
# Brockville District

# LAND USE GUIDELINES

Ontario
Ministry of Natural Resources
Hon. Alan W. Pope
Minister
W. T. Foster
Deputy Minister

1983

# REGIONAL SETTING



## FOREWORD

The Ministry of Natural Resources has a primary responsibility for the management of the province's natural resources, in particular those related to resource development and outdoor recreation.

This document will serve as a design for integrated resource development in the Brockville District. It is also intended to provide others with an understanding of the ministry's mandate and its programs which rely on both Crown and private lands for success.

To ensure an integrated approach the *Brockville District Land Use Guidelines* identify where and in what manner the ministry may use Crown land, and to what extent it may wish to suggest uses of private land, in working towards the achievement of ministry objectives.

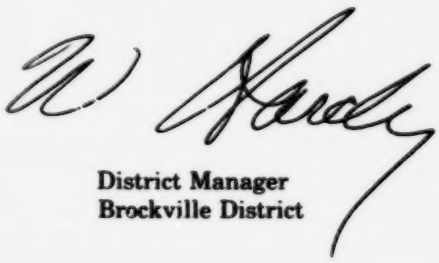
For Crown land the ministry must consider the land and water requirements of both its own programs and those of other government agencies. This will require ongoing liaison with these other agencies. The ministry will continue to consult with private landowners and local municipalities since the latter have the responsibility for control of private land use.

The program targets and approaches outlined in this document follow the overall direction outlined in the ministry's *Southern Ontario Coordinated Program Strategy*. This document may serve as one of the sources of information for ministry involvement in the planning process of municipalities and other agencies. It is recognized, however, that this document has no legal status.

Planning is a continuous process and must be responsive to changing needs, information and technology. Thus the targets and strategies presented in this document are subject to revision based on such factors as changes in government policy, new or refined resource information and significant changes to land use in other planning documents. To accommodate changes the *Land Use Guidelines* will normally be reviewed every ten years and will involve full public consultation.

Comments may be addressed to the District Manager at any time.

Regional Director
Eastern Region



District Manager
Brockville District

# contents


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | FOREWORD | v |
| I | INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| II | GENERAL POLICIES | 5 |
| A: | integrated resource management | 5 |
| B: | public safety | 8 |
| C: | environment | 9 |
| D: | energy | 10 |
| III | SPECIFIC POLICIES | 13 |
| A: | forestry | 13 |
| B: | mineral aggregate | 16 |
| C: | minerals and fossil fuels | 19 |
| D: | fisheries | 20 |
| E: | wildlife | 23 |
| F: | provincial parks | 26 |
| G: | general recreation | 34 |
| H: | land administration | 36 |
| IV | GENERAL RESOURCE AREAS | 37 |
| V | APPLICATION | 45 |
| | APPENDIX | 47 |
| A: | highlights of public consultation | 48 |
| | GLOSSARY | 51 |

# figures


1 Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest — Earth Science Representation in Brockville District 28

2 Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest — Life Science Representation in Brockville District 29

3 Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest — Historical Resources Representation in Brockville District 30

4 Recreation and Tourism Targets, Existing Supply and Additional Requirements — Brockville District 32


# maps


Regional Setting frontispiece

1 Land Ownership 6

2 Forestry 14

3 Minerals and Mineral Aggregate 18

4 Fisheries 21

5 Wildlife 24

6 Provincial Parks and Recreation 33

General Resource Areas back pocket

# I INTRODUCTION

It is the primary responsibility of the Ministry of Natural Resources to manage the public lands and waters which make up 45 percent of southern Ontario. The ministry also participates with other government agencies, private interests and municipalities in the planning and use of private lands and waters.

The goal of the ministry is to provide opportunities for resource development and outdoor recreation for the continuous economic and social benefit of the people of Ontario and to manage, protect and conserve public lands and waters.

Effort is directed towards this goal through three broad programs. The resource production program stimulates and regulates the utilization of fish, fur-bearers, minerals and trees by resource industries. The outdoor recreation program provides and encourages a wide variety of recreational opportunities, the identification and conservation of certain unique or representative features of the province, and a continuous economic contribution from the tourism industries. The land and water management program serves to facilitate orderly development, to administer, protect and conserve public lands and waters and to further the safe, coordinated use of all lands.

The Ministry of Natural Resources seeks to meet its goal and objectives through a coordinated, decentralized corporate planning and management system. One of the components, the land use planning system, provides the many diverse land and water related programs of the ministry with the framework for long-term integrated resource management by defining Crown land and water resources to achieve overall government objectives and by identifying private land contributions to achieve ministry objectives. This framework is expressed at two levels; in the strategic land use documents prepared for northwestern, northeastern and southern Ontario planning regions and in subsequent land use guidelines.

The *Southern Ontario Co-ordinated Program Strategy* interprets the key elements of approved ministry policy statements in a coordinated fashion for the southern Ontario planning region. Each district is required to produce land use guidelines for the local administrative level.

In southern Ontario, the ministry is decentralized both geographically and administratively to four regions (Southwestern, Central, Eastern and Algonquin) and twenty-one districts, and functionally by management programs; mineral resources, forestry, fisheries, wildlife, provincial parks, lands and various specialized services.

The Brockville District is one of five administrative units in the Eastern Region responsible for the attainment of ministry program targets (frontispiece). The district covers an area of 360,460 hectares (1,392 square miles). There are twenty-six municipalities within the district, including the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville. It is bounded to the north and west by the Rideau waterway, to the south by the St. Lawrence River, and to the east by the administrative boundary between Grenville and Dundas Counties. The major urban centres in the district are Brockville, Gananqoue, Prescott and Kemptville.

The ministry directly manages the Crown lands and waters and agreement forest lands which together comprise about 16 percent of the Brockville District. In addition, the district works closely with the St. Lawrence Parks Commission, and three conservation authorities (Rideau Valley, Cataraqui Region, South Nation) to ensure that their programs contribute to the achievement of ministry objectives wherever possible. Nevertheless, the essential fact is that the district targets must be achieved largely on private land in organized municipalities. Major effort will be directed to encouraging a continuous contribution from private land to the achievement of ministry objectives. This will involve the provision of direct forms of encourage-

ment to landowners and continued liaison and co-operation with municipalities which have responsibilities for controlling land use on private land under the authority of the *Planning Act*.

This document, the *Brockville District Land Use Guidelines*, has been prepared in accordance with Ministry of Natural Resources provincial and regional guidelines for land use planning and in conformity with the direction provided by the *Southern Ontario Co-ordinated Program Strategy*.

The *Land Use Guidelines* states ministry policy for the administrative district including objectives, targets and strategies, and provides assistance for co-ordinating and integrating the land and water related programs of the ministry. It indicates what the ministry plans to achieve and how much, when, where and how it wishes to accomplish this within the Brockville District. This document is best viewed as a working guideline which will be subject to considerable review and re-evaluation as the ministry proceeds with application.

Prediction of the future is uncertain at best and impractical for some resource uses. However, the use of targets provides a measurable indication of the degree of achievement of certain ministry program policies. It is not intended that all targets be achieved immediately but rather over the next 20 to 40 years. Periodic reviews will maintain the long-term perspective. Nevertheless, the achievement of the stated targets may be affected by a number of factors including the validity of the original assumptions, legislative approval of necessary funding and staffing levels, changing economic and social conditions, new or improved inventory and information which could result in a change to the original estimates and improved analysis techniques.

Program targets were initially allocated among the five districts in the Eastern Region from regional targets assigned in the *Southern Ontario Co-ordinated Program Strategy*. Each district then made an evaluation of whether or not the assigned targets were achievable. This involved examining factors such as current resource production, major constraints and the land area potentially available to each program. Some targets have been adjusted to reflect this review.

This document is designed primarily for use by ministry staff when managing the natural resources of the district, and when providing information and comments for the plans of municipalities, conservation authorities, other agencies and private landowners. Care must be taken that no one policy area is interpreted without regard for the others when applying the *Land Use Guidelines*.

In developing land use guidelines for Brockville District, a series of background reports was prepared. In addition, a tabloid was widely distributed in November 1980 to provide an introduction to the land use planning activities of the ministry. It presented brief highlights of the ministry's present natural resource programs in the Eastern Region and invited individuals and groups to become involved in the land use planning process for natural resource use now and in the future. During the same month, the district held three public open houses in Lansdowne, Spencerville and Athens. These gatherings provided a forum for discussions of issues in resource planning.

These actions contributed to the preparation of a draft *Brockville District Land Use Strategy* in June 1982. This document was circulated during the summer months and provided a focus for four public open houses in Spencerville, Athens, Westport and Lansdowne. The document was revised based upon verbal and written comments received at the open houses, meetings with interested groups including municipalities and conservation authorities, and the contents of written briefs and letters. Copies of all comments received are available for viewing in the Brockville District office, in the ministry's main office public reading room and in the Legislative Library at Queen's Park, Toronto.

This introductory section outlines briefly the scope of the Ministry of Natural Resources mandate, provides the context for planning within the ministry, and describes the Brockville District and how land use planning has been applied to the area. The General Policies and Specific Policies sections of the report state the objectives and targets applying to the Brockville District and discuss the management challenges and opportunities that exist. These sections also describe broad strategies for achieving the objectives and targets. The next section, General Resource Areas, describes present use and development, any special features, and current land use problems and issues for specific locations in the district, and indicates which ministry programs will operate and the relevant strategies and important relationships that app-

ly. The Application section describes, in general terms, how district staff will carry out the developed land use guidelines. An Appendix highlights the public consultation program followed during the district land use planning process. A Glossary also is provided.

The policies outlined in this section will be practised or supported by each program of the ministry in the district.

These policies do not necessarily apply to any one program more than another and are not specific to any one land or water area.

# A: integrated resource management

## 1. POLICY STATEMENT

Programs will be integrated to ensure the efficient use of land and water to achieve ministry objectives.

## 2. DISCUSSION

The area of land and water in the district suitable and available for achievement of ministry objectives is limited, and as a result, many activities must be carried out in the same area.

The ministry can directly decide what type of management to undertake on only a very small portion of the land in the Brockville District. About 96 percent of the land area is privately owned or is controlled by other agencies where the ministry's authority is limited to the enforcement of certain legislation, or to the carrying out of resource management programs with the owner's consent (map 1).

Public land and water management involves the stewardship of the basic resources of land and water. In the case of some 87 percent of the province, the land belongs to the Crown and is managed for the benefit of the people of Ontario. For the rest of the province which is in private ownership, the public's interest is more limited; it exists nevertheless and must be recognized. The integrated resource management policy within the Brockville District will have particular emphasis on public lands for all ministry programs. Where individual programs require the use of private land or may affect adjacent land, ministry resource management will co-ordinate activities with other land uses such as agriculture and residential development so that conflicts and inefficiencies are avoided or minimized.

It is anticipated that considerable cross-program efficiencies may be achieved through greater integration of activities on lands now managed by the ministry.

Many agencies at the federal, provincial, regional and local levels of government have an interest in the planning and management of land and water resources. Therefore, co-ordination is required among agencies as well as within the Ministry of Natural Resources. This is particularly evident in water management which generally can be described under the categories of water quality management, water quantity

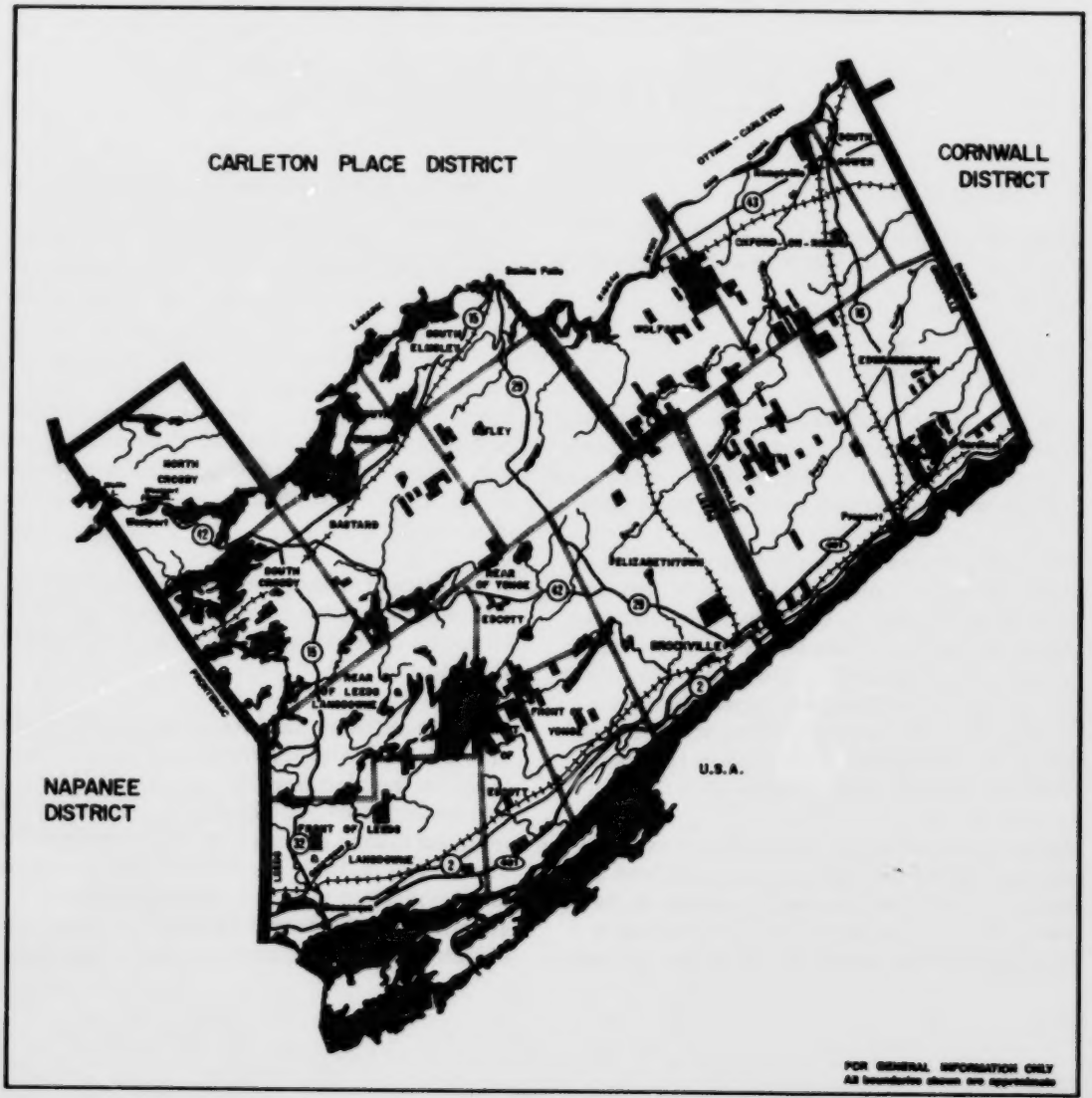
# BROCKVILLE DISTRICT

**LEGEND**

Private land

Public land

## LAND OWNERSHIP






**MAP 1**

management and water related land management.

Water quality management in Ontario falls principally under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Environment through its administrative responsibility for the *Ontario Water Resources Act* and the *Environmental Protection Act*. The Ministry of Natural Resources has a primary concern for water quality as it pertains to fish habitat management and water-oriented recreation.

The Ministry of Natural Resources is involved in water quantity management in several ways. The ministry has been assigned responsibility for provincial response to flood emergencies. The ministry also regulates the construction and operation of dams and other works under the *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act*. In addition, several sections of the *Fisheries Act* (Canada) and boating regulations under the *Canada Shipping Act* (Canada), both administered by the Ministry of Natural Resources, apply to water quantity management.

Water conservation and flood control in Ontario have been delegated and decentralized to the watershed level where conservation authorities have been established, therefore, conservation authorities play an active role in water quantity management in much of southern Ontario. In areas not under conservation authority jurisdiction along the St. Lawrence River, the Ministry of Natural Resources must assume this responsibility. The *Brockville District Land Use Guidelines* therefore will contain references to water management and the activities of existing conservation authorities in order to foster an integrated and consistent approach for resources management across the entire district.

The Ministry of Natural Resources plays an important role in regulating floodplain development and managing water related land resources such as wildlife, parks and forests. Conservation authorities, under the *Conservation Authorities Act*, are given specific powers on water related land management. They have the right to acquire and manage lands to meet their objectives, including recreational purposes. As an integral part of conservation authorities' flood and erosion control programs, effective land management is used and encouraged to reduce or eliminate negative impacts of land use decisions on water management.

It is anticipated that conservation authorities, through their watershed or basin studies and plan review function, will continue to take an active role in storm water management, municipal drainage, soil conservation and review of proposed land use which may change the quality and quantity of water resources.

The ministry acknowledges that the planning authority in organized municipalities rests primarily with the local council. The *Land Use Guidelines*, however, outline many of the ministry's preferences for land use and resource management on private land and provide a framework for decision making within the ministry.

## 3. STRATEGY

- apply the concept of multiple use to land and water management, that is,
  - normally undertake two or more compatible activities on the same major area, concurrently or sequentially over time, and
  - recognize that, in some circumstances, management of areas for a single purpose such as extraction, protection or recreation is necessary;
- prepare integrated resource management plans for the Edwardsburgh Land Assembly and the Leeder's Creek Block;
- develop a planning process to direct the preparation of integrated resource management plans for the scattered parcels of Crown lands within the district. These plans will be undertaken during the period 1986-1991;
- involve the public in the district planning process;
- review by 1986 the district forest management plans, the plan for the Gananoque Provincial Wildlife Area, and the master plan for Charleston Lake Provincial Park in the context of how each can contribute to meeting the targets of all programs without jeopardizing the primary purpose of each area;
- develop a public extension/education program for the district which will include aspects of each program and focus on the integration of resources. The program will be directed at informing the general public, municipal governments and other agencies of the services provided by the district and the values of resource management;
- establish demonstration areas on Crown lands which will display various methods of integrated management practices; and
- permit interim use of candidate parks providing park values are protected. Uses and facilities which complement the achievement

of park objectives will be encouraged; uses which have no significant negative impact on the long-term achievement of park objectives will be permitted with judicious controls; and uses which would conflict with the long-term achievement of park objectives will be prohibited.

# B: public safety

## 1. POLICY STATEMENTS

The ministry will seek to eliminate loss of life and to minimize property damage and community disruption resulting from floods, erosion, earth slippage and forest fires.

The ministry will seek to eliminate injury and loss of life from hazards around abandoned pits, quarries and mine shafts, and from abandoned oil and gas wells.

The ministry will promote the safe pursuit of outdoor recreation and resource production activities.

## 2. DISCUSSION

The Brockville District is covered by portions of the Rideau, Cataraqui and South Nation River watersheds. Each of the respective conservation authorities is concerned with flood control and hazard land identification. Although the district has not experienced large scale flooding, there are several critical flood prone areas located along Kemptville Creek, the Cataraqui River, the Graham and Centre Lake complex, and Buell and Butler Creeks.

In the Brockville District the regulatory flood for designation of flood plains is defined as the 100-year flood. Conservation authorities in the district have adopted or are in the process of adopting, where possible, detailed programs, policies and operational criteria to apply more precisely the provincial standards to local conditions. For erosion susceptible sites, 100 years of protection is the provincial standard.

The Gananoque Light and Power Company, Ontario Hydro and Parks Canada are involved in the manipulation of water levels within the Gananoque and Rideau watersheds for power generation and navigation, respectively. In addition, the Ministry of Natural Resources directly controls six dams. In light of the number of agencies involved with the manipulation of water levels for flood control and other purposes, the ministry would like to relinquish its control over four of these dams to an appropriate agency. The exceptions are the dams at Sand Lake and Westport which control water levels at the Westport Fish Culture Station.

Problems related to earth slippage, erosion, and karst topography (sinkholes) have not been significant within the district. The district notifies the responsible agencies of any specific areas of concern.

Forest fire management is an integral part of land and resource management. Forest fire management is the strategy of fire control and fire use practised in concert with land use objectives and conducted in a manner that considers environmental, social and economic criteria.

The fire management program of the ministry performs a support function that provides expert knowledge and specialized services in matters of fire control and fire use to groups within and outside the ministry. Those services relate to preventing the occurrence of wildfires, controlling those wildfires that threaten values and using prescribed fire as an approved resource management technique.

The Ministry of Natural Resources has responsibility for forest fire management in Ontario. This responsibility is shared with municipalities and with landowners and resource users.

Delivery of fire protection services is best carried out by municipal agencies where they have that capability. The ministry can play a significant role in developing municipal expertise in minimizing risks from forest fires and in fire and emergency planning.

The district is generally considered to have only a low risk for forest fires. Due to the spring and summer weather conditions and the existing nature and extent of forest cover, fires have been of little concern. In the past few years the most extensive fires burned an 8 hectare (20 acre) Crown land parcel and a 20 hectare (50 acre) area of agreement and private land. The potential for future fires may increase with the additional planting of softwood plantations. The concern for fire control must be taken into consideration in the design of future plantations in terms of control of the fire and its spread to adjacent private lands.

The type and extent of mining activities within the district have not presented serious hazards. However, the district continues to identify sites in order to determine if any safety hazard is apparent. The only known mining activities on Crown land were the mica pits located within the Gananoque Provincial Wildlife Area. Private land lead mining did occur in the Charleston Lake, Lyndhurst, and Black Rapids Road areas. There are a few abandoned pits and quarries within the district.

3. STRATEGY

- co-operate with the Cataraqui Region, Rideau Valley, and South Nation River Conservation Authorities, Parks Canada, and the Gananoque Light and Power Company in the protection of life and property from threats due to flooding;
- update, annually, the *Brockville District Flood Contingency Plan;*
- negotiate with the appropriate conservation authority regarding the future role in the control of four Ministry of Natural Resources dams (Graham, Oxford, Lyndhurst and Delta);
- identify areas unsuitable for development due to concerns for earth slippage, erosion and karst topography, and inform the appropriate agencies;
- update, annually, the *Brockville District Fire Contingency Plan;*
- ensure that development and resource extraction activities in forested areas are designed to reduce the possibility of fire spread;
- locate abandoned pits, quarries and mine shafts within the district and work with the Ministry of Labour to ensure adequate safety measures are provided; and
- promote the hunter safety program by offering training for instructors and by providing competent examiners and facilities for examinations.

# C: environment

1. POLICY STATEMENT

The ministry will conduct its activities in an environmentally responsible manner.

2. DISCUSSION

The Ministry of Natural Resources is one of several provincial agencies which have legislative responsibility to maintain an acceptable environmental quality. Planning, therefore, is required to co-ordinate specific resource management activities with the various other agencies.

Achievement of ministry targets is contingent upon a great many factors, not the least of which is the maintenance of a suitable environment. Of particular concern is the potential

effect of acid precipitation on waterbodies, soil and vegetation. The ministry will work closely with other government agencies to monitor the effect of contaminants such as acid rain on the achievement of its objectives.

All programs of the ministry share in the responsible managent of natural resources. This includes identifying and conserving unique, representative or endangered physical, biological, cultural and historical features of the province. Biologically sound management is a basic requirement of forest, wildlife and fisheries management. The management of resources includes protection from incompatible land use activities and discouragement of the use of high quality materials where lower quality materials would be suitable. The latter point could be of significance within the district if high quality timber were used for fuelwood production. Similarly, the use of high quality aggregate should be monitored to ensure that its benefits are not wasted. Where environmental impacts are inevitable, mitigating and rehabilitation measures are used.

Large scale planning projects within the district could modify the environment in either a beneficial or detrimental way. The experimental nature of the fast-growing hardwoods within the Edwardsburgh Land Assembly, the South Nation River project and the possible expansion of Highway 16 to a 400 series highway, are of a scale to have potentially significant effects on the environment.

Some resource management activities carried out by the ministry are subject to the *Environmental Assessment Act*.

### 3. STRATEGY

- liaise with the South Nation River Conservation Authority regarding the headwaters of that river and the effects any potential drainage projects may have on Grenville County;
- promote, through co-operation with the Ministry of the Environment, routine monitoring of groundwater quality within the Edwardsburgh Land Assembly;
- promote, through co-operation with the South Nation River Conservation Authority, routine monitoring of the drainage pattern within the Edwardsburgh Land Assembly during the development of technology for the conversion of open lands to fast-growing hardwood species;
- initiate discussions with the Ministry of Transportation and Communications regarding future plans for Highway 16;
- maintain liaison with other agencies concerned with environmental quality in order to co-ordinate activites;
- encourage consideration of all wetland values in municipal planning and the planning of other agencies. The ministry will be issuing a wetlands policy in the near future; and
- implement procedures to meet the requirements of the *Environmental Assessment Act*.

# D: energy

### 1. POLICY STATEMENT

The ministry will undertake its activities so as to contribute to provincial energy objectives.

### 2. DISCUSSION

The province is committed to a major effort to increase its capacity for energy self-sufficiency.

The Ministry of Natural Resources is currently assisting in achieving provincial energy objectives by increasing energy efficiency and conservation, participating in resource inventory programs and participating in energy recovery programs.

The forestry program is the primary contributor to energy objectives in the Brockville District.

The district encourages the management of private forest for a variety of uses. One product of normal forest practices is the production of fuelwood. There is an estimated 55,200 stacked cubic metres (1.95 million cubic feet) being harvested annually from private lands in addition to 1,450 stacked cubic metres (51,200 cubic feet) from Crown and agreement forests.

One of the functions of the fast-growing hardwoods program is to determine its viability for biomass production and possible use for the production of fuel alcohol. This program also concentrates on the production of the more traditional uses of the forest. This work is presently focused within the Edwardsburgh Land Assembly, where various management techniques are being used and relationships are being studied between the nature of the site conditions, the various management techniques and the volume of biomass produced.

## 3. STRATEGY

- encourage a market for low value wood fibre for fuelwood consumption by means of the forestry extension program;
- continue to annually harvest 1,450 stacked cubic metres (51,200 cubic feet) of fuelwood from Crown and agreement forests;
- undertake a study to determine the consumption of fuelwood supplied by the forest resources of the district; and
- further the technology development program for fast-growing hardwoods within the Edwardsburgh Land Assembly by establishing 605 hectares (1,500 acres) of plantation on open land and by converting 1,215 hectares (3,000 acres) of low quality forest to fast-growing hardwood species by 1991.

# A: forestry

## 1. OBJECTIVE

The objective for forestry in southern Ontario is to provide for an optimum contribution to the economy by forest-based industries consistent with sound environmental practices and to provide for other uses of the forest.

## 2. TARGETS

The targets for forestry in Brockville District are :(1)

- to produce an annual continuous supply of 224,000 cubic metres (8.0 million cubic feet) of wood for industrial purposes by the year 2020 while maintaining the present diversity of forest products; and
- to make the maximum contribution from forest production to the achievement of the provincial energy target.

## 3. DISCUSSION

The future of the forestry program revolves around the issues of land ownership, resource capability, markets and forest practices.

During the early settlement of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville quick profits were to be made in marketing forest products. The exploitation of the resource with little regard for the future has resulted in today's low quality growing stock.

The total existing forest cover includes approximately 76,000 hectares (187,700 acres) of hardwoods and 23,000 hectares (56,800 acres) of softwoods. Of this total area, approximately 85 percent is in natural stands and 15 percent in plantations. The topography of Leeds County generally favours upland hardwoods. Specific areas of high capability have the potential to produce high quality timber. Grenville County, where lowland hardwoods predominate, has a higher capability for the production of forest products than Leeds County (map 2). Only 5 percent of the district is rated class 1 and 2 capability for forestry purposes.

The present potential supply of wood for industrial purposes is approximately 156,800 cubic metres (5.5 million cubic feet). The present harvest is approximately 50,400 cubic metres (1.8 million cubic feet). About 20 percent of this material is utilized for saw timber, with the majority going to the pulpwood market which utilizes a lower quality product. In addition, an estimated 55,200 stacked cubic metres (1.95 million cubic feet) of fuelwood is harvested annually.

By 2020 the district must increase the present supply of industrial wood fibre by 67,200 cubic metres (2.3 million cubic feet) to achieve the target level. The district recognizes its limitation in guaranteeing the continued supply of wood fibre from private lands and therefore will initiate strategies with the potential to produce in excess of the target.

There are three ways in which this may be accomplished. First, an improvement in the present stocking level (now 74 percent) could result in as much as 23,500 cubic metres (0.8 million cubic feet) of additional wood from the existing forest land base.

A second, more substantial contribution can be made by means of the *Woodlands Improvement Act* program, which provides the means for expanding the forest land base in addition to upgrading existing private forests. Although this program provides for planting of new areas in forest, it does not provide a guarantee that these trees will eventually be marketed for industrial purposes. It is, however, one of the few

*(1) All volumes of wood are expressed in net merchantable terms.*

# BROCKVILLE DISTRICT

**LEGEND**

- Forest resource area
- Woodlands Improvement Act agreement area

## FORESTRY

**MAP 2**

mechanisms available for increasing the forest land base. The *Woodlands Improvement Act* program adds an average of 400 hectares (1,000 acres) each year to the area under agreement. Approximately four-fifths of these agreements are signed by individuals seriously interested in the management of the forest for industrial wood fibre. Seventy percent of the new areas require planting and the remaining 30 percent are existing woodlots.

A third approach to meeting the 2020 target for industrial wood fibre is to increase the productivity of existing forest lands from the present 3.0 cubic metres per hectare (43 cubic feet per acre) per year. An increase in this figure could make a substantial contribution to meeting the assigned target.

In addition to meeting the quantified target the district will endeavour to manage the forest for a higher quality product. Management practices on Crown and agreement forests will be directed towards increasing the supply of saw timber to 50 percent of the potentially available total supply. Similar action will be encouraged on private lands.

Only about 3 percent of the fuelwood presently harvested is taken from Crown and agreement forests. The district recognizes an increasing demand for fuelwood as an alternate source of energy and will continue to encourage local operators to supply the greater portion of this market.

The activities of the ministry's fast-growing hardwood technology development program are concentrated in the Edwardsburgh Land Assembly. To date, approximately 120 hectares (300 acres) have been planted with an additional 1,700 hectares (4,200 acres) of land designated for planting by 1991. Of the total 1,820 hectares (4,500 acres) site conversion of some 1,215 hectares (3,000 acres) of low quality forest cover has just begun.

Private forest lands presently provide 85 percent of the industrial wood fibre and 95 percent of the fuelwood harvested in the district. Therefore, the importance of private land in achieving the forestry objective is most apparent. In recognition of this fact, the district will establish forest management demonstration plots to aid in the promotion of private land forestry.

Market conditions affect the use made of the forest. At the present time the price of fuelwood has increased to a level comparable to the price of pulpwood going to the mills. The relative pricing of these products could affect the future supply of wood fibre available for industrial purposes.

## 4. STRATEGY

- contribute to the industrial wood production target of 224,000 cubic metres (8.0 million cubic feet) by:
  - increasing the stocking level from 74 percent to 90 percent over the existing 97,200 hectares (240,000 acres) of forested land by 2020. This will result in an additional supply of 23,500 cubic metres (0.8 million cubic feet),
  - regenerating 14,500 hectares (36,000 acres) under the *Woodlands Improvement Act* program by the year 2020 in order to increase the forest land base. This program will be focused in Areas J and E (map in back pocket),
  - updating existing forest management plans by 1984. Specifically, these plans will be directed at increasing the supply of good quality timber through stand improvement, and
  - undertaking innovative management practices to increase productivity of selected commercial tree species;
- maintain the existing annual production of 1,450 cubic metres (51,200 cubic feet) of fuelwood through Crown and agreement forest management practices and encourage the continued production of 55,200 cubic metres (1.95 million cubic feet) from private land (see Energy section);
- contribute to the technology development program for fast-growing hardwoods within the Edwardsburgh Land Assembly by planting an average of 180 hectares (450 acres) a year;
- develop ten forest plots within the next five years to demonstrate to private woodland owners management practices appropriate to the forests found within the Brockville District;
- encourage management for quality timber on private lands;
- undertake studies to more accurately determine the existing and future market potential and the present and potential supply of wood volume in the Brockville District. A new Forest Resources Inventory and better growth and yield information for the main commercial tree species will assist in these studies;

- develop a manual of forest prescriptions to provide opportunities for other uses of the forest. This manual will evolve with preparation of the integrated resource management plans for Leeder's Creek and the Edwardsburgh Land Assembly, and through the forestry assistance in updating the plans for Charleston Lake Provincial Park and the Gananoque Provincial Wildlife Area;
- provide for other uses of the forest through the general implementation of forest management guidelines and specific directions set out in approved resource management plans; and
- monitor the forest to protect it from the potentially harmful effects of pests and diseases and to encourage private landowners to do the same.

# B: mineral aggregate

## 1. OBJECTIVE

The objective for mineral aggregate production in southern Ontario is to meet anticipated future demand with minimal disturbance to natural and cultural resources and the social environment.

## 2. TARGET

The target for mineral aggregate production in Brockville District is to ensure a total cumulative supply of 30 million tonnes (33 million tons) for the period 1982-2000.

## 3. DISCUSSION

The entire district has been designated under the *Pits and Quarries Control Act* which regulates the licensing of extractive operations and their rehabilitation on private land. There are presently 95 licenced pits and/or quarries within the district and over 400 abandoned sites. In addition, the district works with municipal agencies to seek to protect aggregate resources from other forms of development that would restrict existing and future extractive operations, by means of official plans and zoning by-laws.

In 1979/80, the ministry undertook a study to identify the sand and gravel deposits within the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville and to determine the quantity and quality of the material for various uses. The present reserve of surficial aggregate is estimated to be 369 million tonnes (405 million tons) of which over 56 percent is estimated to be of satisfactory quality to meet Ministry of Transportation and Communications specifications for construction materials. The preceding total does not include an undetermined potential volume available from bedrock sources. A study of the bedrock resources within the district is presently underway.

The surficial deposits identified are found scattered throughout the district, with the highest quality and greatest quantity material located in the Rear of Leeds and Lansdowne, Augusta, South Gower and Oxford-on-Rideau Townships.

Accurate present production data for aggregate within the district are not available at this time due to the short period since designation under the *Pits and Quarries Control Act*. The potential of licenced properties is difficult to predict since boundaries usually reflect land ownership more than aggregate potential. Therefore any figure reported would overestimate the potential of a site.

Any supply and demand figures for aggregate reported at this time within the district would show that there is an abundance of aggregate available. But, since this is a non-renewable resource, demand will eventually surpass available supply within the area. Also, the ministry cannot guarantee continued use or level of pro-

duction from any given area. Therefore as much of the available resource potential as possible should be maintained for future needs.

The ministry is seeking to identify and maintain the potential of sufficient aggregate to meet the target (taking the difficulties of supply into consideration) and to keep future options open. This does not require designation of the total aggregate resource area specifically for extraction. Other designations can provide for ongoing uses while retaining the option to make use of the aggregate at some time in the future. It would be prudent, however, to generally discourage designations or development on or nearby aggregate reserves such that their future use would be impractical.

Important sand and gravel areas are identified on map 3. These areas are defined as categories 1, 2 and 3 of the Eastern Region's sand and gravel aggregate classification system. These three categories warrant protection since together they encompass the quality of materials most in demand for road building and construction applications. Major deposits of granular fill (category 4) have been shown in areas with a high demand for this material. Map 3 will be revised to include bedrock areas when the current aggregate assessment is completed.

The mapped areas are in excess of anticipated future requirements and the ministry is not seeking protection of them all. Rather, it is identifying areas within which maintenance of adequate resources should be focused. Each municipality will determine the *actual* aggregate production areas and resource potential to be maintained through its official plan policies after due consideration of available reserves and competing land uses. The ministry can provide technical assistance to municipalities in this task.

Subject to certain constraints, such as height of the water table, a pit or quarry can be rehabilitated to almost any desired after-use such as agriculture, recreation, forestry, housing, commercial or industrial uses.

## 4. STRATEGY

- operate and rehabilitate Crown land pits and quarries according to the standards of the *Pits and Quarries Control Act;*
- monitor licenced pits and quarries to ensure their compliance with the *Pits and Quarries Control Act* with respect to aesthetics and rehabilitation;
- contact landowners who have abandoned pits and quarries regarding the use of any remaining deposits and the rehabilitation of the site;
- review official plans to encourage the designation of identified aggregate extraction areas;
- advise municipalities on guidelines for zoning by-laws as they relate to the regulations under the *Pits and Quarries Control Act;*
- comment on land severances and plans of subdivision with regard to the protection of all legally existing pits and quarries from onsite or adjacent incompatible land uses and the provision of future aggregate needs within identified aggregate areas;
- promote efficient extraction of aggregate resources and minimize land use conflict through:
  - encouraging sequential land use and progressive rehabilitation of licenced pits and quarries,
  - encouraging the licencees to conduct their operations in a manner compatible with surrounding land uses and activities, and
  - recommending rehabilitation conditions as part of the approval for wayside pits and quarries; and
- encourage municipalities to consider the following time and cost saving measures in their review of pit and quarry applications:
  - exempt wayside pits and quarries from requiring amendments to official plans and zoning by-laws,
  - review concurrently both zoning by-law amendments and corresponding pit or quarry licence applications, and
  - where appropriate, not to unduly exceed restrictions imposed on pit and quarry operations required under the *Pits and Quarries Control Act.*

# BROCKVILLE DISTRICT

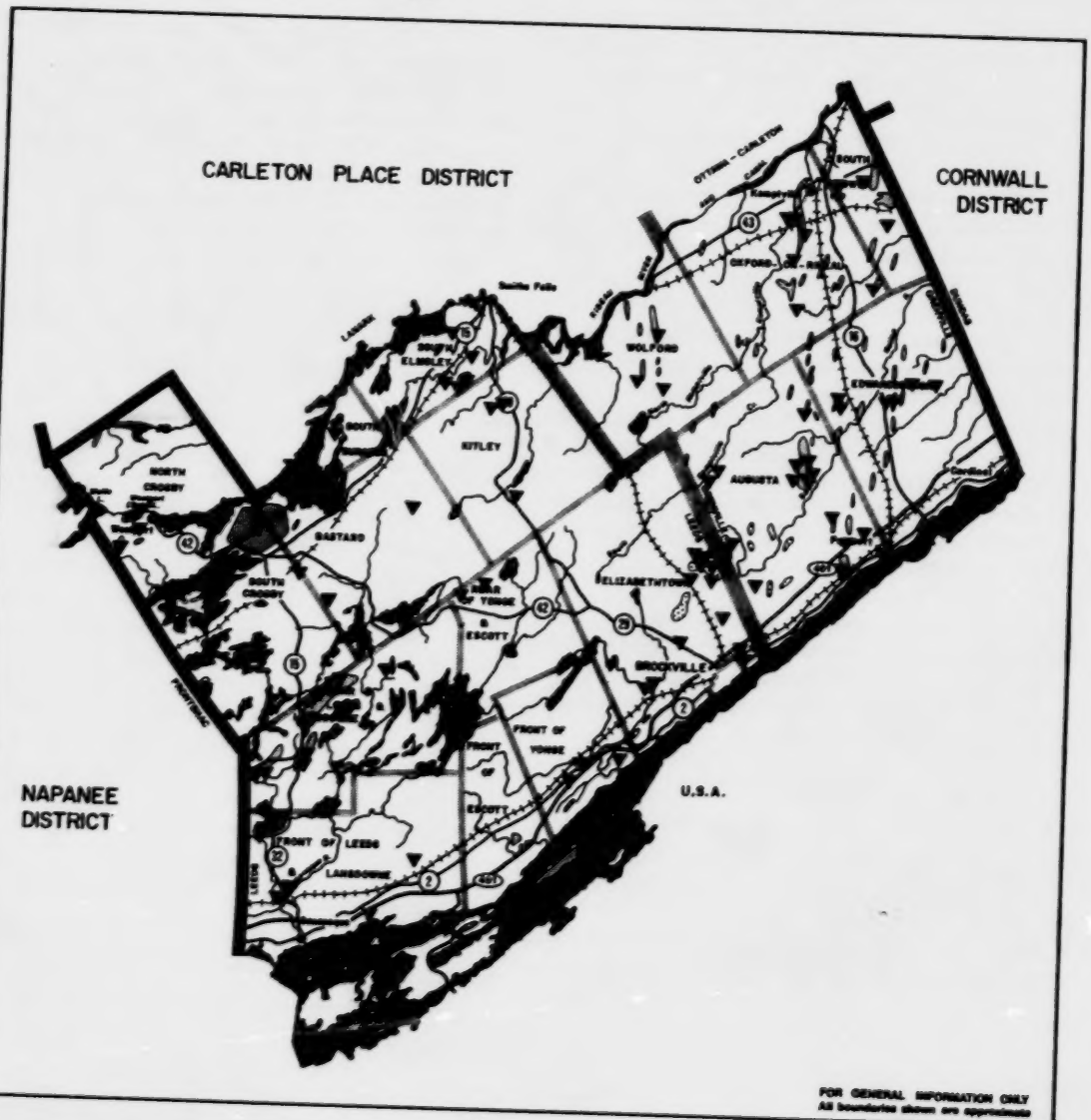
## MINERALS AND MINERAL AGGREGATE

**LEGEND**

- Mineral resource area
- sc silica
- Mineral aggregate area ( Class 1, 2 and 3 sand and gravel)
- Major granular fill deposit ( Class 4)
- Licensed pit or quarry

Note :

1. The aggregate boundaries indicate potential resources not definite extraction sites. Actual production areas to be protected will be determined by each municipality through its official plan policies and by-laws.




FOR GENERAL INFORMATION ONLY
All boundaries shown are approximate



**MAP 3**

# C: minerals and fossil fuels

## 1. OBJECTIVE

The objective for minerals and fossil fuels in southern Ontario is to provide for a strengthening of the contribution of these resources to provincial economic development and energy production.

## 2. TARGET

The target for mineral resources in Brockville District is to keep open as much Crown land and unalienated mining rights as possible for mineral exploration and development.

Specific mineral and fossil fuel production targets cannot be established because of the difficulties in predicting market trends and assessing resource potential and because actual production is primarily a responsibility of the private sector.

## 3. DISCUSSION

The only proven mineral deposit of any significance within the district is the high quality silica deposit in South Crosby and Bastard Townships (map 3). This area has been recommended for designation in the official plan for the North Leeds Planning Area. In the event of market fluctuations and the relative increase in value of this and/or other deposits, the district will work through the municipal government official plans and severance review to have resources identified and protected from other forms of development.

Where land is privately owned, mineral rights usually are held by the owner of the surface rights. No definitive statement, however, can be made which applies to the entire district. Potential developers should therefore research the mineral rights on a site specific basis.

## 4. STRATEGY

- handle requests for information on mineral potential and mineral rights through the Eastern Region office in Kemptville; and
- encourage municipalities to allow extraction of minerals and fossil fuels which may be found within the district.

# D: fisheries

## 1. OBJECTIVES

The objective for fisheries management in southern Ontario is to provide opportunities for recreation and economic benefits consistent with the maintenance of healthy fish communities.

More specific objectives are:

Sport Fishing

- to meet demand within the limits of a wisely managed and rehabilitated resource;

Commercial Fishing

- to maintain a viable industry;

Bait Fishing

- to maintain current production; and

Provincially Rare and Endangered Species

- to prevent the extinction of any native fish species.

## 2. TARGETS

The targets for fisheries in Brockville District are:

Sport Fishing

- to provide 1,793,000 recreation opportunities by the year 2000;

Commercial Fishing

- to provide 66,000 kilograms (146,000 pounds) of fish annually by the year 2000;

Bait Fishing

- to provide 57,500 dozen fish annually from natural sources. This production is in addition to the commercial fishing target; and

Provincially Rare and Endangered Species

- to ensure that no native fish species becomes extinct.

The targets for sport, commercial and bait fishing are based upon the best information presently available. There are inadequacies in estimates of present harvest and productivity. As this information is refined, the targets will be re-evaluated.

## 3. DISCUSSION

In general, all of the fisheries objectives are dependent upon the maintenance of healthy waterbodies and minimal disruption to spawning, forage and nursery areas. The manipulation of water levels during particular periods in the life cycle of various species, and the practice of "shoreline improvement" threaten the maintenance of the fishery resource. The nature and extent of contaminants may further restrict the economics of the fish industry.

Angler interest within the district is focused on smallmouth and largemouth bass, northern pike, lake trout, muskellunge, panfish, bullhead and yellow pickerel. Although bass are the most sought after species and account for the largest share of sport fishing occasions, lake trout and muskellunge have a high angler appeal.

Total sport fish harvest is estimated to be comprised of 17,000 kilograms (38,000 pounds) of coldwater species and 590,000 kilograms (1,300,000 pounds) of cool and warmwater species. These figures represent a realistic sport harvest level for the Brockville District. The coldwater species represented are lake trout (44 percent), brook trout (7 percent), whitefish (21 percent) and ling (28 percent). Even so, only Charleston, Big Rideau, Redhorse and Otter Lakes can support lake trout fisheries. In addition, some put-and-take brook trout fishing occurs in Mud and Basin Lakes (map 4). Thus, it is clear that the district's existing coldwater fish resources are limited. Indeed, it is expected that ultimately the angler demand across southern Ontario for lake trout and other coldwater fish will exceed the capacity to produce. That situation currently exists in some areas. To mitigate this situation, coldwater fisheries resources have to be protected, and where necessary, rehabilitated.

Brockville District coldwater fish production can be increased through the introduction of salmonids into suitable habitats such as streams and quarry impoundments. Angler interest in coldwater fish must be directed to include such species as whitefish. Further study is required to assess the amount and diversity of coldwater fish production capabilities. A similar study is needed for cool and warmwater sport fishing

# BROCKVILLE DISTRICT

## FISHERIES

**LEGEND**

Sport Fisheries

Coldwater species

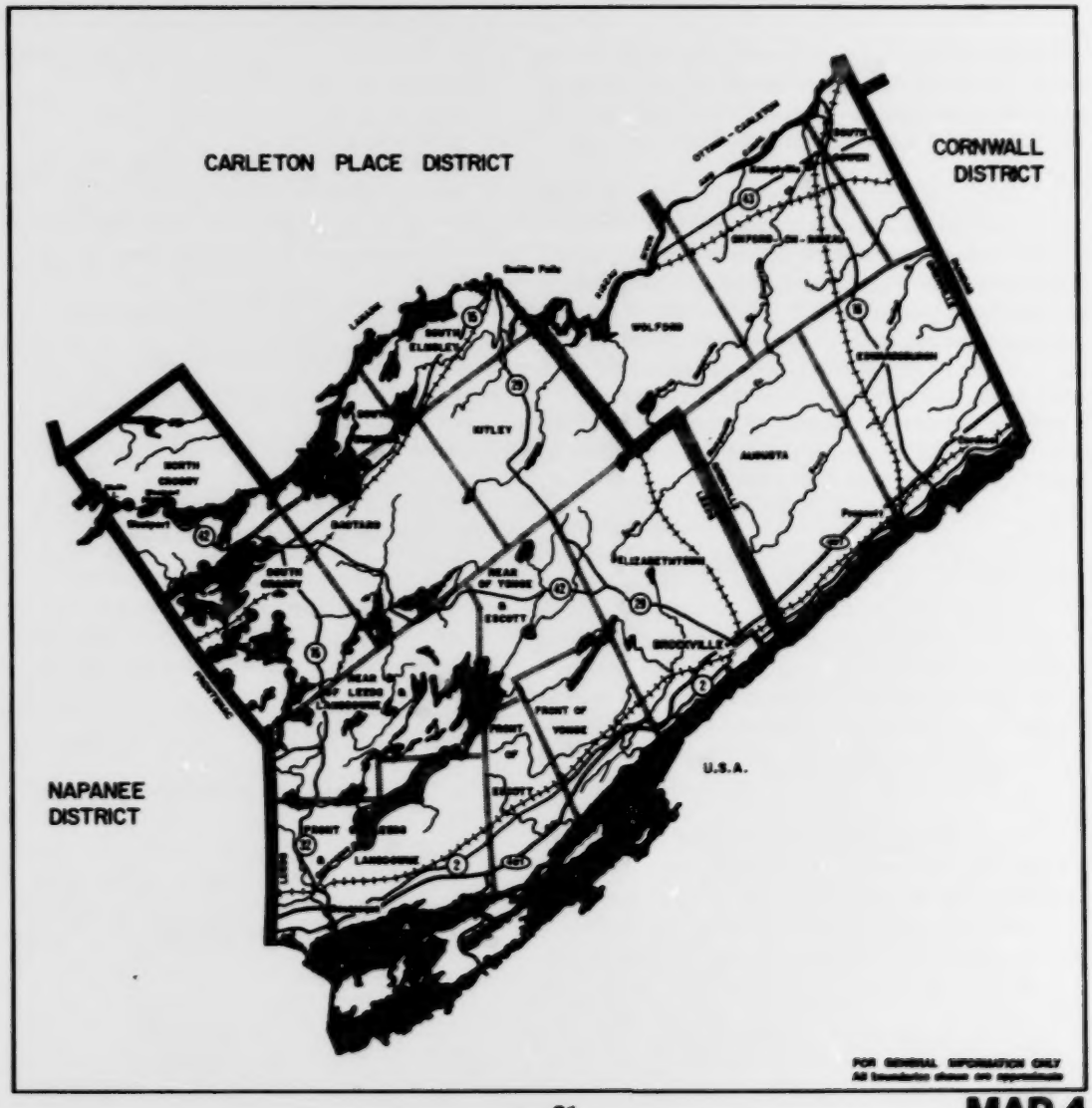
lake

Cool and warmwater species

lake

Commercial Fisheries

Special area (fish sanctuary, spawning)






**MAP 4**

(largemouth and smallmouth bass) in the St. Lawrence River, the Rideau system and the inland lakes (map 4).

In 1981, 96,558 kilograms (213,152 pounds) of commercial fish were harvested from the St. Lawrence River and the inland waterbodies. This resource was valued at over $125,000. The major species harvested are bullhead and sunfish. The existing harvest is well in excess of the assigned target, yet there is no indication that these commercial fish stocks are declining.

The allocation of the allowable harvest of the fisheries resource among user groups will be based on an objective, careful examination of all relevant biological, social and economic factors to ensure that the optimum benefits accrue to the residents of Ontario. It is the responsibility of both anglers and commercial fishermen to participate in co-operative management and adhere to their catch limits, quotas and the regulations to protect the fish stocks and guarantee their perpetuation for the future.

To further protect the fisheries resources, the ministry is working with American jurisdictions to ensure that balanced harvests of fish stocks are assured and management strategies are compatible.

In the 1980 season, thirteen licenced baitfish harvesters were responsible for a harvest of 52,500 dozen baitfish valued at $81,900. Of the total harvest, approximately 3,000 dozen were artificially propagated. In addition to encouraging an increase in the total annual harvest by 5,000 dozen, the ministry supports an increase in baitfish culture as opposed to a natural harvest. This would minimize the disruption to the lower levels of the food chain and aid in meeting the seasonal market shortfalls.

The sturgeon is the only known fish species within the district which could be referred to as rare. Information is required on specific critical components of habitat, e.g. spawning sites.

## 4. STRATEGY

- prepare a fisheries management plan for the district which will include the determination of the existing and potential yield of all species and the refinement of targets for sport and commercial fishing;
- review dredging, filling and other shoreline development proposals to avoid unnecessary habitat destruction;
- continue liaison with the federal government, the three conservation authorities and the Gananoque Light and Power Company regarding the manipulation of water levels;
- develop a public extension/education program outlining the merits of fisheries habitat protection;
- review the existing fish sanctuaries to determine their role as demonstration areas for habitat management;
- maintain and enhance where possible, the lake trout fishery of Charleston, Big Rideau, Red Horse and Otter Lakes by:
  - managing the water levels during the spawning period,
  - liaison with the Ministry of the Environment to monitor water quality, and
  - commenting on proposed shoreline development as it may affect fisheries concerns;
- manage the St. Lawrence muskellunge population for trophy fish;
- monitor the effectiveness of yellow pickerel spawning habitat reconstruction on the Rideau system;
- promote the artificial rearing of baitfish in pond cultures; and
- identify and seek to protect the sturgeon spawning areas along the St. Lawrence River.

# E: wildlife

## 1. OBJECTIVES

The objective for wildlife management in southern Ontario is to provide opportunities for social and economic benefits from wildlife recreation and fur harvest consistent with the maintenance of healthy wildlife populations.

More specific objectives are:

Hunting

- to provide opportunities sufficient to maintain the present rate of participation and quality of hunting by residents; and
- to maintain the contribution to the economy of hunting by non-residents;

Trapping

- to sustain the maximum yield from wild fur-bearer populations while maintaining the present diversity of fur types; and

Other Uses

- to prevent additional species from becoming endangered or threatened;
- to improve the status of existing endangered or threatened species with the objective of removing them from the endangered species list; and
- to maintain populations of all wildlife species (both non-game and game) at levels sufficient to:
  - provide opportunities for recreational enjoyment, aesthetic appreciation, scientific investigation, and educational uses,
  - provide benefits from tourism,
  - ensure environmental quality and ecosystem integrity, and
  - ensure the safety of the public.

## 2. TARGETS

The targets for wildlife in the Brockville District are:

Hunting

- to provide by the year 2000, 112,000 opportunities for hunting recreation per annum, including 11,000 opportunities for big game hunting, 46,000 opportunities for small game hunting and 55,000 opportunities for waterfowl hunting;

Trapping

- to manage populations of wild fur-bearers such that an average harvest of 36,000 pelts can be achieved by the year 2000 while maintaining the present species diversity; and

Other Uses

- to ensure no native wildlife species becomes extinct.

The targets for hunting and trapping are based upon the best information presently available. As this information is refined, the targets will be re-evaluated.

A target for wildlife viewing has not been included due to the difficulties of measuring this activity and of assessing the influence of management actions. Viewing targets will be defined through ongoing policy development and will be incorporated into the *Land Use Guidelines* at an appropriate opportunity.

## 3. DISCUSSION

With a reasonable amount of management effort it is possible to achieve all assigned targets. The majority of hunting and trapping opportunities are presently met on private lands within the district. Although strategies have been designed to intensify the management of district Crown lands, private land will continue to play the most significant role in meeting the targets. The district, therefore, encourages landowners to keep their lands open to hunting and trapping (map 5).

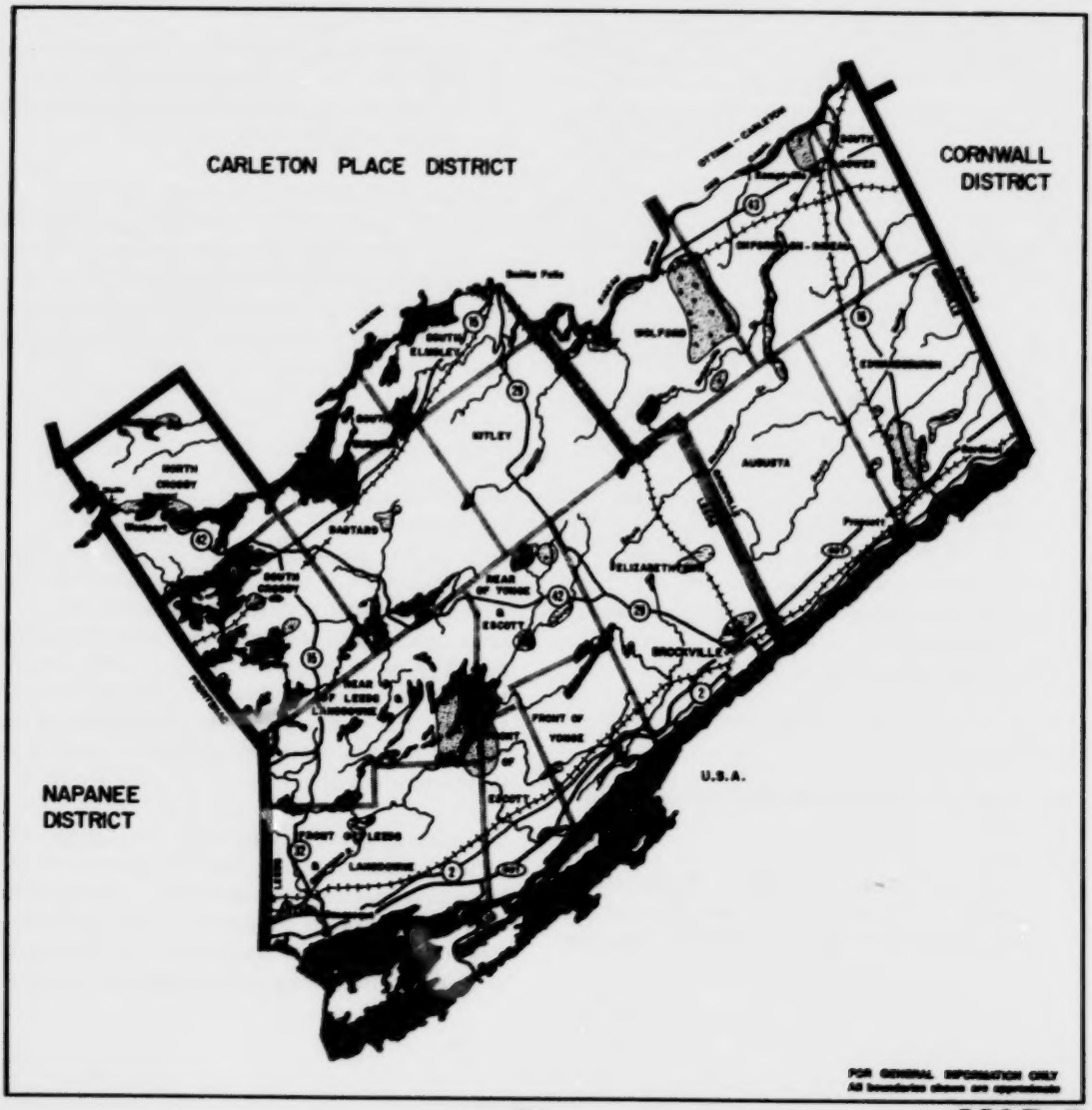
The district presently provides 10,000 opportunities for deer hunting. An expansion into other big game species, bear or moose, is not possible. The creation of an additional 1,000 opportunities in order to meet the target will be accomplished by upgrading and enhancing existing

# BROCKVILLE DISTRICT

## WILDLIFE

**LEGEND**

- Deer winter concentration area
- Wetland
- Wildlife management area






**MAP 5**

and potential deer winter concentration areas to increase carrying capacity of the habitat and by limiting the harvest of antlerless deer to favour the growth of the population.

The district presently supplies 46,000 opportunities (the target level) for small game hunting, primarily for ruffed grouse, rabbits, raccoon and fox. Additional opportunities could be provided with the improvement of existing habitat and increased access to Crown lands.

The district presently supplies 49,000 opportunities of waterfowl hunting. Additional opportunities can be created to meet the target by means of habitat protection and enhancement. The district is presently working with Ducks Unlimited (Canada) to create up to 10,000 additional opportunities within the Gananoque Provincial Wildlife Area and the Leeder's Creek Block.

In the 1980 season, 29,319 pelts were taken by 509 trappers within the district. These pelts were valued at approximately $430,000. Muskrat are the most heavily trapped species and account for the majority of the revenue. At this time, beaver are an underutilized species within the district.

In addition to trapping, an estimated 3,000 raccoon pelts are annually taken by night hunters. Hunting activity is expected to increase with the rise in the value of these pelts. These factors, in combination with an improved private lands trapping program, will provide opportunities to achieve the target assigned.

Wildlife viewing opportunities are provided by means of the interpretive program within Charleston Lake Provincial Park and the activities of the St. Lawrence Islands National Park. These include the annual spring waterfowl day and the summer long interpretive program of the St. Lawrence Islands National Park.

## 4. STRATEGY

- develop guidelines for wildlife management to be recommended and utilized, where acceptable to the owner, on *Woodlands Improvement Act* properties;
- develop a series of complementary management prescriptions which will be utilized to maintain and enhance the wildlife habitat in combination with large scale agri-forestry of the Edwardsburgh Land Assembly;
- monitor the proposals of the South Nation River drainage study as they may relate to future changes in fish and wildlife habitat of Edwardsburgh Township;
- contribute to the review of municipal plans, by-laws, plans of subdivision, drainage and dredging and filling proposals, by identifying possible conflicts with regard to the detrimental effects of proposed developments on wildlife habitat and the opportunity to utilize wildlife species;
- protect, conserve and manage all wildlife species (both non-game and game) on public and private lands, and ensure the perpetuation of diverse high quality habitats;
- identify endangered, threatened or rare species and significant populations of wildlife species (both non-game and game) and protect or manage them if the best available scientific, social and economic data indicate that such action is necessary to achieve the above objectives and targets;
- control nuisance wildlife that destroy domestic animals;
- work co-operatively with government agencies at the federal, provincial and municipal levels, and with private landowners, developers and other members of the private sector to achieve the protection of all wildlife resources (both non-game and game);
- encourage greater non-government participation in the identification and management of wildlife, in particular endangered, threatened or rare species;
- provide extension services which promote an understanding of the value of wildlife resources (both non-game and game), and non-consumptive uses, and which enhance social benefits and tourism;
- undertake an inventory of existing wetlands to determine their value as wildlife habitat and their relative significance in meeting the assigned targets for hunting and trapping opportunities. Land ownership of significant wetlands will be identified and critical areas considered for acquisition;
- encourage preservation of wetlands;
- enter into agreements with private landowners to enhance habitat for big and small game species;
- monitor size, location and condition of existing deer winter concentration areas within the next five years;
- implement forest management practices designed to maintain and enhance deer winter concentration areas and deer habitat in general;

- prescribe the nature, extent and timing of timber operations adjacent to deer winter concentration areas prior to their implementation;
- create and enhance small game habitat on existing Crown lands, including the Gananoque Provincial Wildlife Area, the Leeder's Creek Block and the Edwardsburgh Land Assembly. This activity will be encouraged on private land by means of an extension program;
- upgrade the existing pond environments on Crown lands in support of meeting additional waterfowl hunting opportunities. Opportunities will be sought in the Gananoque Provincial Wildlife Area, the Leeder's Creek Block and the Edwardsburgh Land Assembly; and
- produce a fur management plan which will identify the capability of the land base, establish fur management areas and identify the allowable harvest. By means of the trapper education program, increased harvest of beaver will be encouraged.

# F: provincial parks

## 1. OBJECTIVES

The objectives for the provincial parks system in southern Ontario are:

Protection

- to protect provincially significant elements of the natural and cultural landscape of Ontario;

Heritage Appreciation

- to provide opportunities for exploration and appreciation of the outdoor natural and cultural heritage of Ontario;

Recreation

- to provide provincial park outdoor recreation opportunities ranging from high intensity day use to low intensity wilderness experiences; and

Tourism

- to provide Ontario's residents and out-of-province visitors with opportunities to discover and experience the distinctive regions of the province.

## 2. TARGETS

The targets for the provincial parks system in Brockville District are:

Protection

- Earth Science to protect provincially significant, representative and special earth science features in Brockville District which contribute to the representation of the thirty-five geological environments of southern Ontario;
- Life Science to protect provincially significant life science features in Brockville District which contribute to the representation of each vegetative site type in the twenty-six site districts in southern Ontario;
- Historical Resources to protect provincially significant landscape-related prehistorical and historical resources which contribute to representation of the fourteen themes of southern Ontario's history;

Heritage Appreciation

- to provide opportunities for exploration and appreciation of the outdoor natural and cultural heritage of Brockville District; and

Recreation and Tourism

- to provide annually, by the year 2000, the following recreation opportunities for residents and visitors to provincial parks in Brockville District:

  Day Use

  178,900 swimming opportunities

  78,700 picnicking opportunities

  Extended Use

  157,100 camping opportunities.

## 3. DISCUSSION

The objectives and targets stated above are normally achieved through establishing provincial parks of the six different classes (wilderness, nature reserve, historical, natural environment, waterway and recreation) and through zoning and managing these parks according to the appropriate planning and management policies.

In the Brockville District there is one provincial park. Charleston Lake is a 902 hectare (2,230 acre) natural environment class provincial park located on the west shore of Charleston Lake in Leeds County. On the southeast side of Charleston Lake are 726 hectares (1,795 acres) of Crown land known as the Blue Mountain park reserve. It is intended that this area together with the Crown islands in Charleston Lake be added to Charleston Lake Provincial Park. In the discussion which follows reference to Charleston Lake Provincial Park should be assumed to include the Blue Mountain park reserve and the Crown islands unless specified otherwise.

The waterway connecting Otter Lake (Napanee District) and Charleston Lake has been identified as a candidate provincial park. The extent to which the existing and candidate parks and other areas help to achieve the district's provincial park targets is discussed in the following pages.

The St. Lawrence Parks Commission manages Crown lands between Highway 401 and the St. Lawrence River, and operates three public parks — Browns Bay, Ivy Lea and Grenville in the Brockville District. These parks are similar to the ministry's recreation class of provincial park and contribute to the achievement of the recreation and tourism targets of the district.

Parks Canada manages St. Lawrence Islands National Park, the Rideau waterway and the historic site at Fort Wellington. These properties are considered to contribute to achievement of the protection and heritage appreciation targets.

### a. Protection

For planning purposes the natural and cultural landscape of Ontario has been divided into three components — earth science, life science and historical resources. A framework has been developed for each component which classifies the land-based natural and cultural resources of the province into geological environments, vegetation site types and historical themes. The objective is to eventually identify and protect a representative example of each of these units.

These earth and life science features and historical resources fit within the broader framework of areas of natural and scientific interest.

Areas of natural and scientific interest are areas of land and water containing natural landscapes or features which have been identified as having values related to protection, natural heritage appreciation, scientific study or education. They may vary in level of significance. The most significant areas may contribute to the achievement of the ministry's protection objective. These are listed in figures 1, 2 and 3 and are shown on map 6.

Where areas of natural and scientific interest occur on public lands managed by the ministry, it will ensure that the land uses and activities which occur, provide for the protection of identified values.

On private lands, the ministry will, through cooperation with others, attempt to ensure that landowners are aware of significant features on their properties and seek the owner's cooperation in protecting such features. The identification of areas of natural and scientific interest on private land does not indicate an intent of the ministry to acquire this land, or to restrain or prevent any private use of land.

Areas of natural and scientific interest encourage the protection of additional features not regulated as provincial parks and provide a focus for both the public and private sectors to contribute to the protection of Ontario's natural heritage. A number of sites have been identified but further inventory is required.

Charleston Lake Provincial Park represents two geological themes rather well. Several rock types of the Precambrian Shield (Frontenac Axis) occur in the park. The earliest Paleozoic rocks of the St. Lawrence Lowlands are represented in the park by conglomerates and sandstones. Several other geological themes are represented rather poorly in the park (see figure 1). Four additional sites have been identified outside the parks system. Two of these are in road cuts and their protection will require cooperation by the Ministry of Transportation and Communications. A third site, the North Augusta sand dune is privately owned. Mount Fitz-

**FIGURE 1 AREAS OF NATURAL AND SCIENTIFIC INTEREST — EARTH SCIENCE REPRESENTATION IN BROCKVILLE DISTRICT**

| Geological Environment | Representation in Existing Parks | Other Sites |
|---|---|---|
| **Precambrian** | | |
| Helikian Grenvillian Island Arcs, Sedimentary Basins and Continental Drift | Charleston Lake | Gananoque Site #1 (high grade metamorphism)<br>Mount Fitzsimmons |
| **Paleozoic** | | |
| Late Cambrian-Early Ordovician Marine Nearshore | Charleston Lake | — |
| Middle Ordovician Marine Carbonate Platform | — | Elgin Crossroads Unconformity |
| **Pleistocene** | | |
| (Sequence of environments is not clearly defined for eastern Ontario) | Charleston Lake(1) | North Augusta Sand Dune |
| **Recent** | | |
| Sites included in this category represent geological processes which have occurred throughout time. | | |
| Tectonic Landforms | Charleston Lake | — |
| Mass Wasted Landforms | Charleston Lake(1) | Rock slides and talus slopes are common throughout much of the district |
| Glacial Landforms | Charleston Lake(1) | Locally significant features common throughout the district |
| Aeolian Landforms | — | North Augusta Sand Dune |
| Marine/Lacustrine Landforms | — | There are various shoreline features associated with the Champlain Sea |
| Fluvial Landforms | — | Various St. Lawrence River features |
| Karst Landforms | — | Some small scale features on the Smiths Falls limestone plain |

*(1) Representation is only of poor to fair quality*

*Derived from* ***Eastern Region Provincial Parks System Plan****, 1981*

simmons, a site identified primarily for life science significance and owned in part by the St. Lawrence Parks Commission, contains better representation of Rockport granite than does Charleston Lake Provincial Park, and therefore, would help to achieve earth science targets if suitably protected.

The life science framework divides Ontario into eight site regions based upon climate. Each site region is subdivided into site districts, areas containing similar landform patterns. Brockville District lies entirely within site region 6 and contains portions of three site districts (6-10, 6-11, 6-12). Each of these site districts is shared with one or more Ministry of Natural Resources administrative districts which jointly share the responsibility for identifying and protecting significant life science sites. Figure 2 shows the potential contribution of the Brockville District to this representation.

Site district 6-10 corresponds with the Frontenac Axis, that part of the Precambrian Shield which extends southwards to the Thousand Islands area separating Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence Lowlands. The site district contains three natural environment class parks — Charleston Lake in Brockville District, Frontenac in Napanee District and Murphys Point in Carleton Place District. Together these parks provide considerable representation of life science resources. Several additional sites which would improve the representation have been identified. These fall under two categories,

**FIGURE 2 AREAS OF NATURAL AND SCIENTIFIC INTEREST — LIFE SCIENCE REPRESENTATION IN BROCKVILLE DISTRICT**

| Site District and Soil Material | Representation in Existing Parks | Other Sites |
|---|---|---|
| **Site District 6-10** | | |
| Rock | Charleston Lake(1) | Rock Dunder<br>Mt. Fitzsimmons-Landon Bay(3)<br>Hill Island Pitch Pine Forest(4)<br>Grenadier Island Forest(4)<br>Westport Sand Lake North Shore<br>Portland Bog |
| Sand | — | Grenadier Island Forest(4) |
| Loam | Charleston Lake(1) | Rock Dunder<br>Westport Sand Lake North Shore<br>Grenadier Island Forest(4)<br>Hill Island Pitch Pine Forest(4)<br>Mt. Fitzsimmons-Landon Bay(3)<br>Portland Bog |
| Clay | Charleston Lake(1,2) | Mt. Fitzsimmons-Landon Bay(2)<br>Portland Bog(2) |
| Organic | Charleston Lake(1) | Westport Mountain Bog<br>Portland Bog |
| **Site District 6-11** | | |
| Sand | — | Merrickville Bog(2) |
| Organic | — | Merrickville Bog<br>Brockville Long Swamp Fen(3)<br>Portland Bog |
| Some potential exists for identifying sites on rock, loam and clay substrates. Further study is required. | | |
| **Site District 6-12**<br>Sites identified to date within the Brockville portion of site district 6-12 are not considered to be highly significant. | | |

*(1) Includes Blue Mountain park reserve*
*(2) Representation is of only poor to fair quality*
*(3) Site of special significance*
*(4) Parks Canada*

*Derived form Eastern Region Provincial Parks files*

sites representing warmer than normal microclimates and therefore containing southern plant species, and sites containing large or well-developed bogs. One of these sites, the Mount Fitzsimmons-Landon Bay area, is particularly significant. It contains a diversity of plant habitats ranging from the shallow, weedy waters of Landon Bay to the forested slopes and open rockland of Mount Fitzsimmons. The area is owned, in part, by the St. Lawrence Parks Commission with the remainder in private ownership. Protection of this area will require consultation and co-operation between the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation, and between the Ministry of Natural Resources and private landowners.

Site district 6-11 is essentially the physiographic region known as the Smiths Falls limestone plain, an area of shallow soils over flat-lying limestone bedrock which abuts the east side of the Frontenac Axis. The site district is shared with Carleton Place District to the north. It is not represented in any provincial parks. The Brockville Long Swamp Fen, located just north of the City of Brockville in the headwaters of the South Nation River, is well-known to naturalists due to its significant flora and fauna. There may be opportunity for representing additional wetland types and upland sites but further survey work is necessary to identify specific sites.

Site district 6-12 extends east from the Smiths Falls limestone plain to the Ottawa River. The area was flooded by the post-glacial Champlain

Sea which resulted in the mosaic of clay plains and sandy ridges which are so common in the site district. Only the easternmost part of the Brockville District coincides with site district 6-12 and to date no highly significant life science sites have been identified in this area. However, several sites have been identified in the adjacent Carleton Place and Cornwall administrative districts.

The report entitled *A Topical Organization of Ontario History* and a subsequent status report prepared by the former Ministry of Culture and Recreation organize Ontario's land-based history into themes, sub-themes and theme segments. To date there has been no systematic documentation or evaluation of historical resources in the Brockville District. Figure 3, therefore, tentatively lists the themes thought

FIGURE 3 AREAS OF NATURAL AND SCIENTIFIC INTEREST — HISTORICAL RESOURCES REPRESENTATION IN BROCKVILLE DISTRICT

| Theme | Representation in Existing Parks | Other Sites |
|---|---|---|
| Environmental Frontiersman | — | Scattered sites |
| Indigenous Settlers, Traders and Potters | — | Scattered sites |
| Indigenous Peoples Farming Societies | Charleston Lake | Roebuck site<br>Few other sites in the eastern part of the district |
| Northern Hunters and Fishers | Charleston Lake | Few sites on the Frontenac Axis (rock paintings) |
| Post-contact Tribes and Bands | Charleston Lake(1) | — |
| Alienation of the Land | Charleston Lake(1) | Survey of patterns throughout the district |
| Early Settlement | Charleston Lake(1) | Perth Road (colonization road) |
| Rural Life | Charleston Lake(1) | Local museums |
| Forest Industry | — | Local mill sites, no provincially significant resources |
| Mining | — | Lyndhurst iron mining and smelting site |
| Early Manufacturing | — | Cheese factories<br>Local mill sites |
| Transportation and Integration of Economies and Communities | — | Kingston-Montreal Road (Highway 2)<br>Grand Trunk Railway<br>St. Lawrence shipping route<br>Rideau waterway |
| Military | — | Merrickville Blockhouse<br>Old Windmill<br>Fort Wellington<br>Blockhouse Island |
| Recreation and Conservation | Charleston Lake | Thousand Islands(2)<br>Agreement forests<br>G. Howard Ferguson Tree Nursery |

*(1) Representation is of poor to fair quality*
*(2) Parks Canada*

*Derived from* ***A Topical Organization of Ontario History*** *(1972) as revised 1978*

to be relevant to the district and indicates which themes are represented at Charleston Lake Provincial Park and which may be represented at other sites owned and/or operated by other agencies and individuals.

The most significant cultural resources in Charleston Lake Provincial Park are the rock shelters used by native people of both Algonquian and Iroquoian affinity at various times from about 0 AD to shortly after contact with Europeans (about 1650 AD). The shelters are protected within a historical zone in the park. Charleston Lake Provincial Park also represents the historical themes of early settlement, agricultural change and early recreation but has limited resources for interpreting these themes.

Additional work will be required to adequately identify and evaluate historical themes elsewhere in the district. Parks Canada contributes to representing the military theme at its Rideau Canal sites and at Fort Wellington in Prescott. Several other potential sites with relevant theme components are listed in figure 3. At the present time no historical parks are proposed.

**b. Heritage Appreciation**

Establishing natural environment, wilderness and waterway parks and zones in site regions and site districts is the principal way of representing the diversity of the natural and cultural landscapes of Ontario. Opportunities to explore and appreciate these landscapes then can be provided through a variety of self-use facilities and visitor services programs.

Of the three site districts partially located within Brockville District, only 6-10 is represented by a natural environment park. The other two site districts, 6-11 and 6-12, appear to lack areas of a size (minimum of 2000 hectares or 5000 acres) and landscape diversity suitable for establishing a natural environment park. Of the sites examined those with greatest potential lie outside the Brockville District.

There are currently no waterway parks in Brockville District. An evaluation of waterways completed by the ministry in 1980 gave a high rating to the route linking Otter Lake (Frontenac Provincial Park) with Charleston Lake. This route traverses the Rideau waterway and passes through several small scenic villages (Bedford Mills, Jones Falls, Chaffeys Locks, Morton and Lyndhurst). Because of different agencies (Parks Canada, Cataraqui Region Conservation Authority) having jurisdiction over parts of the waterway, considerable inter-agency consultation will be necessary before the park can become a reality. The planning of any lands not owned by the Crown will be carried out only to the extent that local municipalities and landowners wish to participate.

No suitable land base exists within Brockville District for either a wilderness class park or for a wilderness zone within a provincial park of another class.

Other agencies contribute to heritage appreciation objectives in a variety of ways. Parks Canada operates the historic Rideau waterway and the St. Lawrence Islands National Park. The CORTS (Canada-Ontario Rideau, Trent-Severn) federal-provincial agreement helps to maintain heritage aspects of the Rideau waterway. Conservation authorities have within their mandate the protection and interpretation of heritage resources. The St. Lawrence Parks Commission also interprets heritage resources.

**c. Recreation and Tourism**

The targets for recreation and tourism are expressed in terms of opportunities to swim, picnic and camp in provincial parks. These activities have been chosen to represent the broader spectrum of park recreation because of their popularity and because they require specific facilities for which use and space standards exist. In setting the targets it was assumed that provincial parks would continue to provide the same average annual per capita supply of opportunities as they did in 1976. A further assumption was that the average urban resident would travel for up to two hours to swim or picnic and up to three hours to camp overnight in a provincial park. The targets for Brockville District shown in figure 4 give the requirements for swimming, picnicking and camping opportunities for the year 2000.

Existing facilities at Charleston Lake Provincial Park and the parks under the jurisdiction of the St. Lawrence Parks Commission essentially meet all the recreation targets. However, the demand for recreational facilities will continue to be monitored to determine the accuracy of the projected targets. Day use facility development at Charleston Lake Provincial Park is limited due to the size of the beach. During master planning of the park this limitation

## FIGURE 4 RECREATION AND TOURISM TARGETS, EXISTING SUPPLY AND ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS — BROCKVILLE DISTRICT

| | Day Use | | | | Extended Use | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Swimming opportunities | Metres of beach | Picnicking opportunities | Picnic tables | Camping opportunities | Campsites |
| Target (year 2000) | 178,900 | — | 78,700 | — | 157,100 | — |
| Existing supply (1980) | | | | | | |
| Charleston Lake | 15,568 | 120 | 6,882 | 19 | 62,680 | 246 |
| St. Lawrence Parks Commission | 165,039 | 323 | 116,630 | 322 | 94,276 | 370 |
| Total (1) | 180,607 | 443 | 123,512 | 341 | 156,956 | 616 |
| New opportunities required for year 2000 (rounded figures) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 150 | 0 |
| Available potential | | | | | | |
| Charleston Lake | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total (2) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Target Variance (rounded figures) | +1,700 | 0 | +44,800 | +123 | -150 | 0 |

*(1) Existing supply figures include facilities operated by the St. Lawrence Parks Commission (Ministry of Tourism and Recreation).*

*(2) The 65 kilometres of the candidate waterway park within the district could supply an additional 7,400 opportunities for non-wilderness back-country canoe travel.*

*Derived from* ***Eastern Region Provincial Parks System Plan,*** *1981.*

was recognized and an alternative day use area was proposed for Singleton Lake, 10 kilometres (6 miles) west of the park. The Singleton Lake proposal did not proceed and already Charleston Lake is receiving more day use than was anticipated or planned for. It should be noted that while the year 2000 target for day use recreation is already theoretically met, the target was not park specific (i.e. did not take into consideration the relative desirability of one park compared to another) nor did it take into consideration changes in participation rates since 1976 for activities such as swimming. Such factors may result in target re-adjustment.

Targets have not been established for either day hiking or overnight hiking/camping activities. There is potential to provide opportunities for both activities in the district, particularly in the Blue Mountain and Mount Fitzsimmons areas.

Targets for overnight canoe travel recreation in eastern Ontario were nominal and Brockville District was not assigned a portion of this target. The candidate waterway park which extends from Frontenac Provincial Park in Napanee District to Charleston Lake Provincial Park could supply approximately 7,400 opportunities over 65 kilometres (40 miles) of water route within Brockville District.

Another 25 kilometres (16 miles) of the waterway extends into Napanee District.

Close contact with the St. Lawrence Parks Commission and with Parks Canada will be essential to provide a co-ordinated system of recreation facilities within the district.

Map 6 shows the location of the existing and candidate provincial parks and includes as areas of natural and scientific interest those earth science, life science and historical resources presently identified.

## 4. STRATEGY

### a. Protection

- continue to search for sites which adequately represent the provincially significant earth science, life science and historical resources of the Brockville District;
- co-operate with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture on matters of historical and archaeological research and planning;
- co-operate with Parks Canada and the St. Lawrence Parks Commission in the evaluation and protection of sites which involve mutual interests;
- continue to evaluate sites already identified within the district to verify their significance and to define boundaries and determine appropriate protection strategies;

# BROCKVILLE DISTRICT

## PROVINCIAL PARKS AND RECREATION

**LEGEND**

- Existing provincial park
- Candidate provincial park

Class

- ne natural environment
- wa waterway

Other

- SLPC St. Lawrence Parks Commission

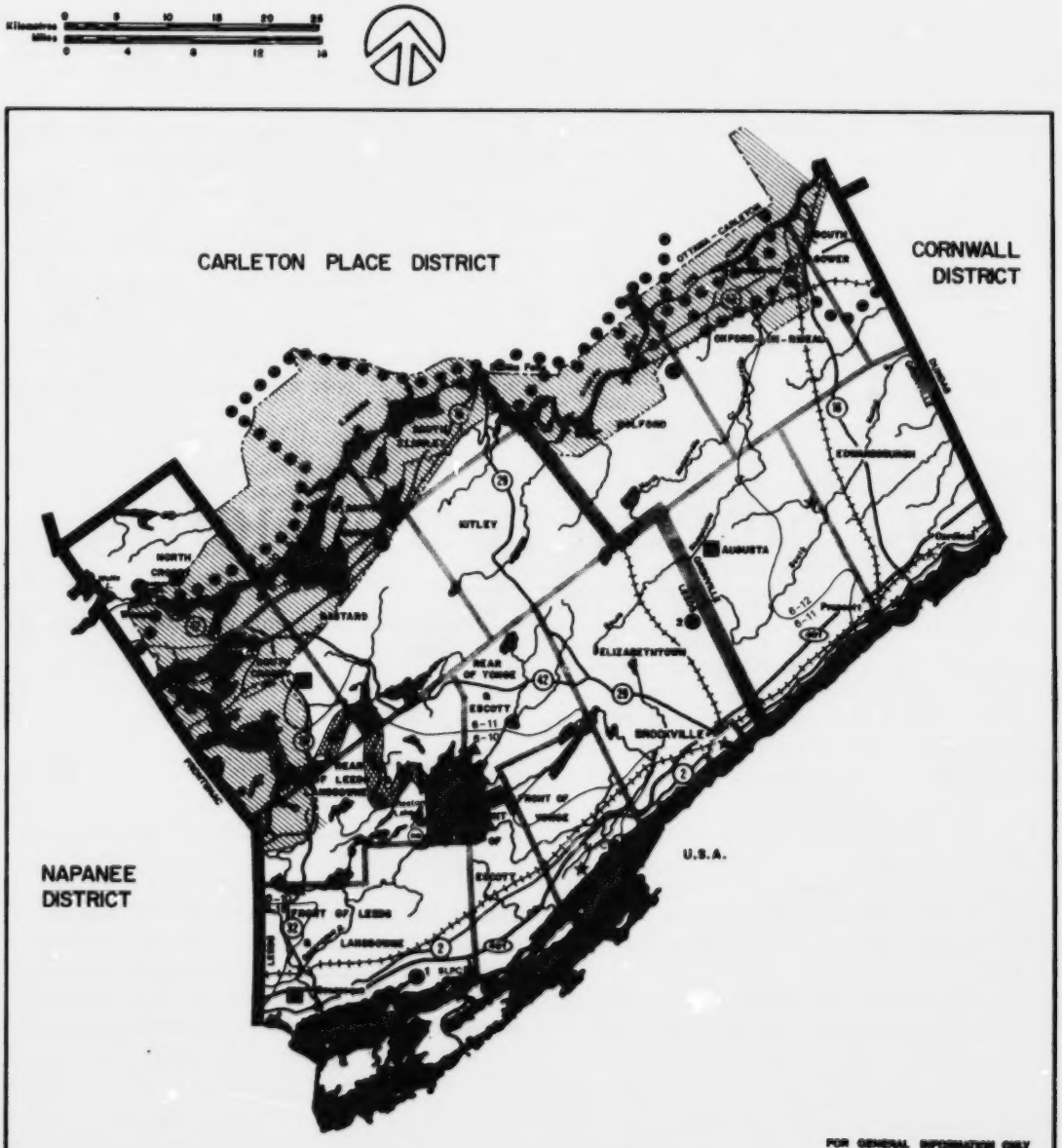
Area of Natural and Scientific Interest

- Earth science
- Life science
- Historical/ cultural

Site of Special Significance

1 Mt. Fitzsimmons — Landon Bay
2 Brockville Long Swamp Fen

- Major trail
- Access point (MNR)
- Site region/ site district boundary
- Canada-Ontario Rideau, Trent-Severn Corridor






MAP 6

- seek the protection of the significant features at Mount Fitzsimmons-Landon Bay and at the Brockville Long Swamp Fen through negotiation with the present landowners; and
- endeavour to conserve and protect other provincially significant natural and cultural sites through co-ordinated ministry programs and through special arrangements with other agencies and private individuals.

**b. Heritage Appreciation**

- continue to operate Charleston Lake Provincial Park and to provide visitor services in accordance with the *Regional Visitor Services Plan;*
- bring the Crown lands of Blue Mountain park reserve and Charleston Lake islands under regulation as part of Charleston Lake Provincial Park; and
- in co-operation with Napanee District, Parks Canada and the Cataraqui Region Conservation Authority continue to evaluate and develop a concept for the Otter Lake to Charleston Lake candidate waterway park.

**c. Recreation and Tourism**

- retain and continue to operate the recreation facilities of Charleston Lake Provincial Park;
- continue to conduct user surveys within the existing park to monitor changes in visitor preferences and the demand for specific facilities;
- investigate alternatives for additional public swimming facilities in the district if the increase in day use at Charleston Lake Provincial Park continues. The possibility of extending facilities at Charleston Lake will be considered during the next review of the park master plan;
- maintain close liaison with the St Lawrence Parks Commission and Parks Canada to provide a co-ordinated delivery of provincial and federal recreation services;
- develop a stronger liaison with local tourism associations, tourist operators and the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation with the objective of improving tourism in the district; and
- implement the marketing plan for Charleston Lake Provincial Park.

# G: general recreation

## 1. OBJECTIVES

**The ministry's recreation management efforts are directed primarily to hunting, fishing and provincial parks. There are a number of other recreation related activities of the ministry for which no objectives have been developed.**

**Tentative objectives for general recreation in southern Ontario are:**

- **to provide and encourage the provision of a wide variety of recreation opportunities ranging from day use to back-country experiences;**
- **to identify, select and protect provincially significant natural and cultural resources; and**
- **to provide an economic contribution through tourism.**

## 2. TARGETS

**No targets have been assigned in Brockville District.**

## 3. DISCUSSION

**The St. Lawrence River and inland lakes and rivers in Brockville District are important recreation and tourism resources which contribute to the local economy. It is part of the ministry's objective to provide on Crown land and encour-**

age on private land, a continuous contribution to the economy from tourism and its related industries.

The actual amount of public recreational use of Crown lands (both federal and provincial), agreement forests and other public and private lands is not known. It is apparent, however, that a large amount of year-round outdoor recreation occurs on lands managed by the ministry outside Charleston Lake Provincial Park. Popular recreation areas include the Leeder's Creek Block, Blue Mountain park reserve, Limerick Forest and the Lyn Road property as well as other public lands scattered throughout the district. Recreation facilities are also provided by the Cataraqui Region and Rideau Valley Conservation Authorities, the St. Lawrence Parks Commission, Parks Canada, the various municipalities and commercial operators.

The Brockville District presently manages one canoe route, five water access points and various other public land blocks for low intensity recreational use. It also provides advice and technical information to local clubs in maintaining cross-country and snowmobile trails.

The ministry directly contributes to the achievement of general recreation objectives by providing trails and other recreation facilities on agreement forest lands, wildlife management areas, and other Crown lands (e.g. Limerick Forest, Blue Mountain park reserve, Charleston Lake Provincial Park).

Numerous groups and agencies also contribute to the achievement of these objectives by developing trails and other recreational facilities, and protecting significant natural and cultural resources (e.g. Maitland Trails Association, St. Lawrence Parks Commission and Parks Canada). Map 6 depicts the recreation resources within the Brockville District.

The ministry often identifies or is made aware of by other agencies or individuals, sites of local natural and cultural significance. While these sites may not directly contribute to specific ministry programs their value to local citizens and the quality of life in the community is recognized. The Brockville District maintains an information file on these special areas to which it refers during the planning and development of ministry programs which might adversely affect the significant features of such sites. This information is available upon request to landowners and other concerned individuals and groups as well as to agencies such as Ontario Hydro, pipeline companies, local governments and consulting firms. Such individuals and groups are encouraged to conserve and protect these features. The identification and documentation of these sites is an ongoing process.

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4. STRATEGY

- undertake a study to determine the extent of present recreational use of Crown land and agreement forests in the district and support the development of a comprehensive outdoor recreation policy;
- encourage private landowners to make their lands available for certain recreational activities;
- inform the public about the recreational opportunities provided in the district;
- assist groups and agencies through the granting of permission to develop recreational trails on appropriate public lands;
- maintain contact with local trail clubs, and provide advice on the development of facilities by these and other suppliers of general recreation;
- work with other agencies and the private sector towards the delivery of a co-ordinated system of recreational opportunities within the district;
- assist municipalities in delivering recreational opportunities complementary to those provided by the ministry;
- continue to operate the existing water access points and canoe route; and
- continue to identify and document natural and cultural features and to encourage their protection through co-ordinated ministry planning and through making information about them available to landowners, municipal governments and other concerned individuals and groups.

# H: land administration

## 1. OBJECTIVE

The objective for land administration in southern Ontario is to facilitate the orderly development and conservation of Ontario's land and water resources.

## 2. TARGETS

Specific land administration targets have not yet been developed for the Brockville District. To a very great extent, this administrative activity operates to serve other Ministry of Natural Resources programs and the needs of other agencies

## 3. DISCUSSION

The ministry has custodianship responsibility for Crown land. This is carried out by authorizing appropriate uses of Crown land through licences, leases and permits, by asserting the Crown's proprietary interest concerning illegal occupations of Crown land, by maintaining up-to-date records of land grants and by clarifying land claims based upon evidence of long-time occupancy and those by native people.

Where access on Crown land is required for natural resource development and use, roads will be provided and maintained consistent with approved land use plans, resource management plans, work plans and approved operating guidelines.

The ministry also reviews the navigability of water courses for administrative purposes.

The orderly development of lands and waters will be assisted by a geographical referencing system which will include standards, Ontario Basic Maps and surveys.

## 4. STRATEGY

- maintain the Crown's proprietary interest in land;
- develop and maintain access roads on Crown land essential to resource development and use;
- administer and manage public lands and waters to contribute to the achievement of ministry and other government objectives. This may require, from time to time, acquisition, interim property management, disposition and regulation of unauthorized occupations; and
- dispose of Crown land considering the availability of suitable private land, the potential competition with the sale of private land, the potential impact of adjacent use, and the policies and designations of land use in municipal official plans.

The general resource area boundaries of the Brockville District are broadly drawn to reflect both present ministry activities and the capability of the land base to support particular uses.

Each area is described in terms of present use and development, significant features and known problems and issues related to ministry interests. Strategies for each resource area are stated, which should be read in conjunction with the general and specific policies applying across the district. Where applicable, each area's contribution to district targets is noted.

All general resource areas, lettered for identification purposes only, are shown on the map in the pocket inside the back cover.

## 1. AREA A

### a. Description

**(i) Location** Area A is situated in South Crosby Township (Leeds County) and includes the Newboro, Clear, Mosquito, Opinicon and Sand Lake section of the Rideau waterway.

**(ii) Present use and development** The shoreline of the Rideau waterway is heavily developed with seasonal recreation homes. In addition, thousands of touring boaters pass annually through the canal system.

**(iii) Special features**

- three bass sanctuaries in Newboro and Sand Lakes
- historic locks at Jones Falls, Davis Lock, Chaffeys and Newboro
- forest research plots
- a popular warmwater sport fishery
- picnic sites on Crown islands in Newboro Lake

**(iv) Problems and issues** Manipulation of water levels along the Rideau waterway can affect habitat for both the local sport fisheries and commercial fur species. In addition, mechanical harvest of submergent vegetation by cottagers and Parks Canada can affect the fish habitat.

### b. Direction for Ministry Activities and Development

**(i) General intent** Area A is an important warmwater sport fishery within the district. In addition, a substantial number of fur pelts are annually harvested. The emphasis will be to maintain and enhance the existing sport fishery and maintain the fur harvest.

The management of this portion of the Rideau system cannot be undertaken in isolation. Liaison with the adjacent ministry districts of Napanee and Carleton Place and the Rideau Canal Office of Parks Canada is necessary in the manipulation of water levels in order to safeguard the fisheries. This area also includes the Jones Falls to Bedford Mills portion of a candidate waterway park.

**(ii) Specific strategies**

- encourage the increased trapping of beaver to contribute to the present target deficit;
- include Area A in the study of the warmwater fishery of the district and more accurately determine its future role in meeting the fisheries targets; and
- encourage compatible uses along the water route from Jones Falls to Bedford Mills while further planning of the candidate waterway park proceeds.

## 2. AREA B

### a. Description

**(i) Location** Area B is situated in portions of South Crosby and Rear of Leeds and Lansdowne Townships in Leeds County. It includes the communities of Seeley's Bay and Morton, and portions of Little Cranberry, Grippen and Whitefish Lakes.

**(ii) Present use and development** The shoreline of Whitefish Lake is well developed with seasonal cottages, rural residential estate development and commercial marinas. Grippen Lake also is well-developed with cottages.

The inland portions of Area B have substantial high quality aggregate deposits. These areas are either under active operation or agricultural pursuits.

The federal dam at Morton acts as an overflow dam from the Rideau to the Gananoque system.

**(iii) Special features**
- fish sanctuary in Whitefish Lake
- Rock Dunder life science feature

**(iv) Problems and issues** The area's aggregate resources have been actively developed over the past few years and are presently recognized within the plan for the North Leeds Planning Area. There are no anticipated issues related to the future development of this resource.

**b. Direction for Ministry Activities and Development**

**(i) General intent** The ministry's primary program thrust in Area B is in seeking the protection of the aggregate resources from uses which would preclude future opportunity for aggregate extraction. The area's secondary uses are the warmwater sport fishery on Whitefish and Grippen Lakes and the maintenance of the existing deer hunting. The area also includes the Morton to Jones Falls portion of a candidate waterway park.

The district's largest sawmill is operated from Lyndhurst, but it is suspected the majority of the timber provided from within the district to this mill does not come from within Area B. There are some private land white pine plantations and quality hardwood stands.

**(ii) Specific strategies**
- encourage the protection of the aggregate resource by means of severance and subdivision review;
- determine the relative significance and appropriate means of protection for the Rock Dunder life science feature;
- encourage compatible uses along the water route from Morton to Jones Falls while further planning of the candidate waterway park proceeds; and
- inform the member municipalities of North Leeds Planning Area of special areas for recognition in the official plan.

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3. AREA C

**a. Description**

**(i) Location** Area C covers portions of the Rear and Front of Leeds and Lansdowne, Front of Yonge, Front of Escott, Rear of Yonge and Escott and Bastard Townships. It includes Upper Beverley, Lower Beverley, Charleston, Gananoque, Red Horse, Singleton, Lyndhurst, South, Long, Higley, and Killenbeck Lakes. The communities include Delta, Lyndhurst, Charleston and Outlet.

**(ii) Present use and development** The shores of Charleston, Red Horse, Singleton, Lyndhurst, Upper and Lower Beverley, Gananoque and South Lakes are heavily developed with cottages, commercial recreation and rural residences. Portions of the inland area are actively farmed.

**(iii) Special features**
- archaeological sites on the shores of South Lake and Donaldson's Bay, Charleston Lake
- pitch pine within the Blue Mountain park reserve
- heronries
- Indian paintings and rock shelters on the shores of Charleston Lake
- spruce bog
- deer winter concentration areas in the Charleston Lake area and Blue Mountain park reserve
- water quality of Charleston and Red Horse Lakes due to existing lake trout fishery
- Mud and Basin Lakes are the only available waters for stocking brook trout within the district
- at the west end of South Lake is the only native brook trout stream within the district
- fish sanctuary on Wiltse Creek
- forest research plots
- Leeder's Creek Block, 830 hectares (2,050 acres) of Crown land

**(iv) Problems and issues** Due to its popularity as a cottage area, there are increasing numbers of requests for severences along the shores of Charleston Lake and other inland lakes. This activity is carefully monitored due to concerns for changing water quality and possible effects on the sports fishery.

The water levels of these lakes are manipulated by the federal government, the Gananoque Light and Power Company and the Ministry of Natural Resources. The extent and timing of water fluctuations is carefully monitored for possible negative effects on the fish and commercial fur species habitat.

The Blue Mountain park reserve is heavily hunted and trapped by local residents. In addition, the put-and-take brook trout fishery of Mud and Basin Lakes is very popular. The inclusion of the reserve within Charleston Lake Provincial Park may affect the future of these activities.

**b. Direction for Ministry Activities and Development**

**(i) General intent** The primary program of the district within Area C is outdoor recreation. This area includes Charleston Lake Provincial Park, the Blue Mountain park reserve, the Charleston Lake to Morton portion of a candidate waterway park, the Leeder's Creek Block, the South Lake access point, and the Gananoque to Charleston Lake canoe route.

Area C is critical to meeting the district's provincial park targets. In addition, the area contributes to general outdoor recreation by means of the extensive winter trail use of all Crown land parcels. Secondary uses are fishing, big game hunting and trapping.

Area C also makes a substantial contribution to the wildlife targets. The district's only wildlife viewing program is offered within the interpretive program of Charleston Lake Provincial Park. Area C, while not a prime forest production area, nevertheless makes a significant contribution to the district's forest production targets. The Blue Mountain park reserve and Leeder's Creek Block are heavily trapped, and hunted for deer. The Leeder's Creek Block contributes to the wood production target as well as being a suitable area for forest management demonstration plots.

Mud, Basin, Charleston and Red Horse Lakes contribute to the district's coldwater sport fish target. There is some commercial fishing activity on Charleston Lake.

**(ii) Specific strategies**

- prepare an integrated resource management plan for the Leeder's Creek Block;
- prepare wildlife and vegetation management plans complementary to Charleston Lake Provincial Park during the forthcoming review of the park master plan;
- consider the existing uses of the Blue Mountain park reserve when extending the boundary of Charleston Lake Provincial Park;
- encourage compatible uses along the water route from Charleston Lake to Morton while planning continues for the candidate waterway park;
- review the potential of the brook trout stream entering Sand Lake in the study of the coldwater sport fishery in the district; and
- study, in co-operation with Ducks Unlimited (Canada), the potential in the Leeder's Creek Block for increasing duck habitat to assist in meeting the target for waterfowl hunting opportunities.

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4. AREA D

**a. Description**

**(i) Location** Area D includes portions of the Front of Leeds and Lansdowne, Front of Escott, Front of Yonge, and Elizabethtown Townships in Leeds County. It stretches from the westerly border of the district as far east as Brockville, and generally includes the area bounded by the St. Lawrence River and Highway 401. It includes the Town of Gananoque and the villages of Ivy Lea, Rockport and Mallorytown Landing.

**(ii) Present use and development** There is urban development in and around the Town of Gananoque and west of the City of Brockville. The Thousand Islands Parkway is heavily developed with rural residential development, cottages and commercial marinas. There are some agricultural activities.

Area D also accommodates the Gananoque Provincial Wildlife Area, the St. Lawrence Islands National Park, Brown's Bay and Ivy Lea campgrounds of the St. Lawrence Parks Commission, and numerous commercial hotels, motels and campgrounds. It is a major tourist attraction area within eastern Ontario.

**(iii) Special features**

- Mount Fitzsimmons-Landon Bay, an area of natural and scientific interest
- Hill Island Pitch Pine Forest and Grenadier Island Forest, life science areas of provincial significance
- wetlands along the St. Lawrence River provide habitat for fish spawning, waterfowl and muskrat
- forest research plots

- trophy muskellunge fishery in the St. Lawrence River

**(iv) Problems and issues** There are numerous government agencies concerned about resource management issues within Area D. A large section of this area has been designated the Thousand Islands Heritage Area and is under study by local residents and the federal, provincial and municipal governments regarding the nature and extent of future developments. In addition, the fisheries management of the St. Lawrence River is of concern to both the Province of Ontario and the State of New York. Co-operation and liaison within and among these agencies is critical.

The extent of private development along the St. Lawrence River is monitored by the district as it relates to possible negative effects on fish, waterfowl and commercial fur species habitat. The activities of dredging, filling and chemical weed control are of particular concern.

**b. Direction for Ministry Activities and Development**

**(i) General intent** Area D is a recognized major recreation playground and tourist area within eastern Ontario. The district's primary concern in this area is to maintain and enhance the outdoor recreation and tourism related opportunities in co-operation with the St. Lawrence Parks Commission, Parks Canada and the local tourist association.

At the present time the St. Lawrence Parks Commission campgrounds at Ivy Lea and Brown's Bay are essential to meeting the provincial park recreation and tourism targets of the district.

In support of the tourism objective, sport fisheries and wildlife management are secondary uses of the area. The St. Lawrence River is managed as a trophy sport fishery for muskellunge. In addition, this area is an important commercial and baitfish resource.

The Gananoque Provincial Wildlife Area contributes to the district's small game hunting and baitfish targets and provides general outdoor recreation opportunities.

The wetlands of the St. Lawrence contribute to the district's waterfowl hunting target and commercial fur target with the trapping of muskrat and beaver.

**(ii) Specific strategies**

- continue to manage for trophy muskellunge in the St. Lawrence River by means of catch and size limits;
- manage the Gananoque Provincial Wildlife Area to provide small game and waterfowl hunting opportunities;
- maintain demonstration plots in the Gananoque Provincial Wildlife Area in co-operation with Ducks Unlimited (Canada) to illustrate how waterfowl habitat may be improved on private lands; and
- continue to liaise with other agencies regarding the resource management potentials of Area D.

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5. AREA E

**a. Description**

**(i) Location** Area E covers a large band of property north of Highway 401 which includes portions of the Front of Leeds and Lansdowne, Front of Escott, Front of Yonge and Elizabethtown Townships. Mallorytown, Lansdowne and Lyn are small communities within the area. Jones Creek and its tributaries, Lyn Creek and Lees Pond are the major waterbodies.

**(ii) Present use and development** Area E is largely agricultural with several small hamlets and villages. A large proportion of this area is rated class 2 to 4 for agricultural capability.

**(iii) Special features**

- Brockville Long Swamp Fen, an area of natural and scientific interest
- isolated deer winter concentration area
- forest research plots

**(iv) Problems and issues** Area E is generally rated class 4 capability for forestry purposes and has some of the largest stands of commercial hardwoods within the district. However, the majority of the hardwood bush remains in private ownership within agricultural holdings.

**b. Direction for Ministry Activities and Development**

**(i) General intent** Area E represents a top priority within the forestry program for private land hardwood forest management. Secondary district uses will be the encouragement of small game and large game hunting and the encouragement of year round general recreation.

The numerous small parcels of Crown land contribute to the small game hunting target and general outdoor recreation opportunities in the district.

**(ii) Specific strategies**

- concentrate the private land forestry program of the Brockville District in Area E (also in Area J) to better utilize the existing hardwood forest and to attempt to increase the forest land base through agreements under the *Woodlands Improvement Act;* and
- encourage snowmobile clubs to provide a link between existing winter trail systems in Areas C and D.

---

6. AREA F

**a. Description**

**(i) Location** Area F covers the central section of the district which generally corresponds with the boundaries of the Smiths Falls limestone plain. It includes sections of South Crosby, Bastard, South Elmsley, Kitley, Rear of Yonge and Escott, Rear of Leeds and Lansdowne, Front of Yonge and Elizabethtown Townships in Leeds County, and Wolford and Augusta Townships in Grenville County. This area includes the Graham-Centre-Temperance Lake system, and Wiltse, Eloida, Atkins, Irish, Lambs, Mud and Bellamy's Lakes.

**(ii) Present use and development** The majority of Area F is farmed, with the land capability ranging from good to moderate. Athens, the largest community, is centred in a pocket of high capability agricultural land. Numerous small hamlets and villages are dispersed throughout the area.

**(iii) Special features**

- private land deer winter concentration areas
- wetlands
- wild rice in Wiltse Lake provides a staging area for migrating waterfowl
- forest research plots

**(iv) Problems and issues** Crown land parcels are small and dispersed throughout the area.

**b. Direction for Ministry Activities and Development**

**(i) General intent** Area F does not provide a priority area for any of the district programs, but cumulatively helps in meeting many of the district's targets. Industrial wood fibre and fuelwood is contributed from Crown and agreement forests and *Woodlands Improvement Act* properties; mineral aggregate is present in numerous small deposits; and opportunities are available for small game, big game and waterfowl hunting, warmwater fishing and fur harvest.

**(ii) Specific strategies** Due to the nature of the landscape and the resource base, all general and specific policies applying across the district will have effect in Area F.

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7. AREA G

**a. Description**

**(i) Location** Area G covers the north half of North Crosby Township in Leeds County. It includes Tommy and Crosby Lakes and a portion of Pike Lake.

**(ii) Present use and development** Area G is very sparsely populated with most private land holdings over 80 hectares (200 acres) in size. There are no organized communities. Substantial acreages of this Precambrian Shield area are covered with protection forest. Crosby Lake is heavily developed with cottages.

**(iii) Special features**

- pickerel in Little Lake and Big Crosby Lake

**(iv) Problems and issues** Little and Big Crosby are two of only five pickerel fishing lakes within the district and the ministry is concerned about protecting the spawning beds.

**b. Direction for Ministry Activities and Development**

**(i) General intent** Area G is of importance to the district due to the opportunities for big game hunting, pickerel fishing and fur harvest.

**(ii) Specific strategies** There are no strategies designed especially for Area G. Fisheries and Wildlife strategies will have particular application in this area.

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8. AREA H

**a. Description**

**(i) Location** Area H extends in a ribbon the length of the Rideau waterway from the westerly border of the district, as far east as Smiths Falls. This section includes portions of North and South Crosby, South Burgess and Bastard and South Elmsley Townships in Leeds County. This area includes portions of Wolfe Lake and all of Upper Rideau, Big Rideau, Lower Rideau, Otter and Bass Lakes. The communi-

ties include Westport, Newboro and Portland.

**(ii) Present use and development** The shores of the Rideau waterway are heavily developed with seasonal cottages, marinas and commercial resorts. There is a pocket of high capability agricultural land on the south side of Sand (Westport) Lake.

**(iii) Special features**

- Westport Fish Culture Station
- three fish sanctuaries
- pickerel fishing in Sand (Westport) Lake
- major deer winter concentration area in the Foley Mountain area
- Westport Mountain Bog and Portland Bog, two areas of natural and scientific interest
- a portion of the Canada-Ontario Rideau, Trent-Severn Corridor
- a section of the Rideau Trail
- forest research plots

**(iv) Problems and issues** The manipulation of the water levels by Parks Canada needs to be monitored to ensure that it does not interfere with spawning habitat. In addition, "shoreline improvement" needs to be monitored to guard against fish habitat destruction caused by dredge and fill operations.

**b. Direction for Ministry Activities and Development**

**(i) General intent** The district's primary interest in Area H is the maintenance and enhancement of the commercial and sports fisheries. Secondary interests include the encouragement of fur trapping, the protection of the silica deposit from non-compatible development and the support of general outdoor recreation activities. The ministry's land use activities will have particular regard to the implementation of the approved CORTS policies which apply in the Rideau corridor.

**(ii) Specific strategies** The general and specific policies identified earlier in the report will be applied throughout Area H.

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9. AREA I

**a. Description**

**(i) Location** Area I extends along the St. Lawrence River from the City of Brockville to the Grenville-Dundas County border. It includes a small portion of Elizabethtown Township in Leeds County and sections of Augusta and Edwardsburgh Townships in Grenville County.

Communities include Brockville, Maitland, Maynard, Prescott, Johnstown and Cardinal.

**(ii) Present use and development** Area I is heavily developed and includes urban developments related to the City of Brockville and the towns of Prescott, Maitland, and Johnstown. The shores of the St. Lawrence are developed with seasonal and permanent residences. This area also includes an international border crossing and substantial areas under industrial development. Grenville Park, operated by the St. Lawrence Parks Commission, is located here.

**(iii) Special features**

- staging areas for migrating waterfowl
- muskellunge spawning beds
- forest research plots

**(iv) Problems and issues** The area is scattered with aggregate resources which need to be protected from other forms of development.

**b. Direction for Ministry Activities and Development**

**(i) General intent** Area I is important to the district's targets for mineral aggregate, waterfowl hunting and sport and commercial fishing as well as providing general outdoor recreation opportunities.

**(ii) Specific strategies** There are no specific strategies assigned to Area I. The district, however, will work with the local municipal governments for the protection of the aggregate resources.

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10. AREA J

**a. Description**

**(i) Location** Area J covers the majority of Grenville County, including portions of Edwardsburgh, Augusta, Wolford, Oxford-on-Rideau and South Gower Townships. It includes numerous small villages.

The area is drained by Kemptville Creek and tributaries of the South Nation River. Agriculture is the major resource throughout Grenville County.

**(ii) Present use and development** Area J has been developed largely for agricultural purposes. It has substantial areas of class 2 to 4 agricultural capability. There are approximately 4,800 hectares (12,000 acres) of agreement forest land known as the Limerick Forest. The ministry also manages the 4,000 hectare (10,000 acre) Edwardsburgh Land Assembly, the focus

of a hybrid poplar technology development program.

**(iii) Special features**
- Wolford Bog deer winter concentration area (known locally as The Island), the most important yard within the district, and other areas
- Merrickville Bog and North Augusta Sand Dune, two areas of natural and scientific interest
- wetlands on Kemptville Creek and South Nation River
- forest research plots
- Central Augusta Bog
- heronry in the Edwardsburgh Land Assembly
- headwaters of the South Nation River
- Limerick Forest
- Kemptville Creek (Oxford Mills Dam area)

**(iv) Problems and issues** Some members of the agricultural community are concerned with the future potential use of agricultural land for agri-forestry.

They are concerned with the ministry's emphasis on fast-growing hardwood technology development within the Edwardsburgh Land Assembly.

The possible expansion of Highway 16 into a 400 series highway could affect the drainage regime within Edwardsburgh Township.

**b. Direction for Ministry Activities and Development**

**(i) General intent** The primary use of Area J will be to meet the forestry objective. The wood volume target is dependent upon the Crown, agreement forest and private land forestry activities within Area J. The Edwardsburgh Land Assembly is the focal point for the fast-growing hardwoods technology development program and energy related targets of the district.

Secondary interests in Area J include big and small game hunting and the protection of the aggregate resource.

**(ii) Specific strategies**
- prepare an integrated resource management plan for the Edwardsburgh Land Assembly;
- establish several demonstration plots to promote private land forestry;
- work with the relevant municipalities to identify and protect where possible the aggregate resources from incompatible uses;
- direct a wildlife extension program at protecting the Wolford Bog deer winter concentration area from other forms of development;
- manage the Wolford Bog to increase deer habitat;
- manage the Edwardsburgh Land Assembly to increase small game habitat; and
- liaise with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

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11. AREA K

**a. Description**

**(i) Location** Area K extends along the Rideau River from south of Smiths Falls easterly to include the Village of Merrickville. It covers portions of Wolford and Kitley Townships.

**(ii) Present use and development** The Rideau waterway has been developed into cottage and residential development.

The remainder of the rural area has been developed for agriculture.

**(iii) Special features**
- wild rice on Irish Creek
- forest research plots
- staging areas for migrating waterfowl

**(iv) Problems and issues** The manipulation of water levels has substantial effects on wetlands. Muskrats are the most affected species.

**b. Directions for Ministry Activities and Development**

**(i) General intent** Area K is of importance to the district in meeting its waterfowl hunting, sport fishing, fur and forestry targets.

Liaison is required with Parks Canada regarding the manipulation of water levels.

**(ii) Specific strategies** There are no strategies designed especially for Area K.

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12. AREA L

**a. Description**

**(i) Location** Area L constitutes a small triangular shaped parcel along the Rideau River, north of the Town of Kemptville, which takes in portions of South Gower and Oxford-on-Rideau Townships.

**(ii) Present use and development** The area is largely taken up with large rural residential lots. The G. Howard Ferguson Nursery accounts for all of the Crown land. This area includes the urban development associated with the Town of Kemptville and agricultural activities related to the Kemptville College of Agricultural Technology.

**(iii) Special features**

- deer winter concentration area within the tree nursery property
- walleye spawning on the Rideau River and Kemptville Creek
- waterfowl staging area

**(iv) Problems and issues** The tree nursery operations are slowly expanding into the deer winter concentration area. The manipulation of the Rideau River can interfere with fish spawning areas and muskrat habitat.

**b. Direction for Ministry Activities and Development**

**(i) General intent** Due to the provincial importance of the G. Howard Ferguson Nursery, Area L's importance lies with the production of tree planting stock. In addition, the district will emphasize waterfowl and deer hunting opportunities and sport fishing.

**(ii) Specific strategies** There are no strategies specifically identified for Area L.

# V APPLICATION

Application of the *Brockville District Land Use Guidelines* will be accomplished through regular programs and activities of the ministry such as:

- input to, and review of, municipal official plans, zoning by-laws, plans of subdivision, consent applications and zoning orders under the *Planning Act;*
- review of specific development proposals by other proponents on both Crown and private land;
- use of specific conditions in permits, licences, leases and easements issued under the authority of provincial legislation, (e.g. *Public Lands Act, Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act, Crown Timber Act);*
- liaison and co-operation with other government ministries and agencies such as conservation authorities; and
- education and extension programs with private landowners and municipalities.

All resource management plans must have due regard for the intent of the *Land Use Guidelines.* Audits of district and regional programs will be done to ensure the intent of the document is being met.

This document has no legal status. The control of land use on private land in municipalities is exercised by municipalities or the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing under the authority of the *Planning Act.*

The ministry recognizes that private landowners, other government agencies, municipalities, conservation authorities and interest groups are key partners in any effort to achieve effective and integrated resource management. The Ministry of Natural Resources will continue to work with these groups, especially with municipalities, through the ministry's plan input and review program to ensure that resource values are considered in local planning documents.

Private land in organized municipalities constitutes 93 percent of the land base in Brockville District. For these lands it is essential to achieve integration between ministry intentions for land use and plans of the municipalities.

The *Brockville District Land Use Guidelines* may serve as a source of information for ministry involvement in municipal planning. The ministry will consult with municipal officials and private landowners where the *Land Use Guidelines* indicates the ministry wishes to influence particular land uses on private land in organized municipalities. At this time the needs of other land users will be taken into consideration.

There will be occasions when the ministry feels that certain land uses or proposed developments on private land, while in conformity with municipal planning documents, will have a negative impact on ministry programs or interests. In such situations the ministry will attempt to resolve the situation through discussions with the proponent, the municipality and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

In municipalities containing Crown land there may be situations where municipal planning documents do not permit land uses on Crown land indicated as preferred in the *Land Use Guidelines.* Where this happens, and it appears that a possible land use conflict might arise, the ministry will consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act.*

Conservation authorities are independent corporate agencies set up jointly, under the *Conservation Authorities Act,* by the local municipalities and the Province of Ontario to develop and implement water related land management programs. The *Act* is administered on behalf of the Province of Ontario by the Ministry of Natural Resources.

Conservation authorities are presently completing watershed plans that will outline the long-term direction of their programs. The primary

program of conservation authorities in flood and erosion control complements the ministry's programs. Other conservation authority programs, particularly those in forestry, fish, wildlife and recreation supplement the efforts of the ministry. Both agencies are making every effort to reduce duplication and overlap in their planning and ensure that the delivery of resource management programs achieves the greatest possible benefits to the people of Ontario.

In the Brockville District there is a close working relationship with the Rideau Valley, Cataraqui Region and South Nation River Conservation Authorities. Contacts occur at the staff level and between senior ministry personnel in the district and executive members of authorities. Conservation authorities are often better able than the ministry to influence some types of land use and natural resource decisions in the municipalities and the private sector.

Co-operation with other agencies in the Brockville District involves the St. Lawrence Parks Commission, Parks Canada (St. Lawrence Islands National Park, Rideau Canal System), the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority, the Canadian Wildlife Service and the provincial ministries of Agriculture and Food, Citizenship and Culture, Energy, Environment, Municipal Affairs and Housing, Tourism and Recreation, and Transportation and Communications. Contacts with other agencies may occur as the need arises.

The need for a co-operative working relationship is particularly important with respect to the recreational resources of the Rideau, Trent-Severn Corridor and the program activities of the provincial ministries of Agriculture and Food and Environment.

The governments of Canada and Ontario have approved a set of policies relating to the planning, development and management of one of Canada's prime recreational resources — the Rideau, Trent-Severn Corridor. The implementation and the attainment of the Canada-Ontario Rideau, Trent-Severn (CORTS) objectives is only possible through the co-operation of all interests in the corridor. The Ministry of Natural Resources is an active member of the CORTS Agreement Board and will be the lead ministry in implementing many of the approved policies. For other policies, it will provide support to agencies having lead responsibility. For the portion of the corridor located in the Brockville District, the *Land Use Guidelines* proposes land use activities which comply with the CORTS policies. The review of other plans and development proposals within the corridor will consider the degree to which they support the approved CORTS policies.

The ministry recognizes the importance of agriculture. On private land, the ministry normally will not encourage or support activities or land uses which result in a long-term loss of the amount of land in agricultural production. The ministry will encourage forestry, recreation and other compatible uses on high capability land presently not in agricultural production. Generally, on public land the ministry will maintain high capability agricultural land, or other sites as identified by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, in uses which do not preclude the long-term use of these lands for agriculture should agricultural use become necessary or desirable.

The Ministry of Natural Resources will work closely with the Ministry of the Environment in meeting the requirements of the *Environmental Assessment Act* and in monitoring impacts on the environment related to natural resources. The two ministries have jointly developed guidelines related to water quality and fisheries issues. The Ministry of Natural Resources has responsibility for identifying the fisheries values of a waterbody with respect to meeting Ontario's fisheries mandate. This identification is based on the *Land Use Guidelines* and, as developed, local fisheries management plans. The Ministry of the Environment is responsible for determining existing water quality and predicting the effects of proposed development on water quality. The latter information is used by the two ministries to assess potential effects on fisheries values.

# APPENDIX

# A: highlights of public consultation

Public consultation in the preparation of the *Brockville District Land Use Guidelines* began in the fall of 1980 with three open houses held at Athens, Lansdowne and Spencerville where information as to Ministry of Natural Resources role and responsibilities was provided and participants were asked to comment on problems, issues and any inaccuracies perceived. The open houses attracted 186 people.

The district public participation effort was directed towards those groups and individuals with an interest or concern for the long-term use of natural resources such as government agencies, municipalities, conservation authorities, special interest groups, the tourism sector and private individuals.

In June 1982, 530 copies of the draft *Brockville District Land Use Strategy* were released to groups and individuals with concerns over the use of natural resources such as government agencies, municipalities, conservation authorities, special interest groups, local primary industries, the tourism sector and private individuals. In August, additional open houses were held to explain the direction proposed and to invite public comments. Some 185 people attended open houses held in Spencerville, Athens, Westport and Lansdowne. Many verbal comments and nearly 40 written comments were received as a result of the open houses. The ministry offered to hold follow-up meetings on request with any groups wishing further information.

Based on the analysis and evaluation of all the public input received, this document was prepared. The Minister personally reviewed the district summary and analysis of public comments and discussed the proposed *Land Use Guidelines* with the District Manager. In addition, the Minister held a series of public forums across the province to hear first-hand the views of interested groups and individuals.

Table 1 indicates the kind and number of contacts which have been made during the public consultation process. Table 2 summarizes the type and number of responses by category of respondents. The information in these tables is complete to November 1, 1982.

Copies of all comments received are available for viewing in the Brockville District office, in the ministry's main office public reading room and in the Legislative Library at Queen's Park, Toronto.

## TABLE 1 SUMMARY OF CONTACTS

| | |
|---|---|
| Background Information Open Houses | 3 |
| Total Background Open House Attendance | 186 |
| Questionnaires Completed | 87 |
| Draft Strategy Open Houses | 4 |
| Total Strategy Open House Attendance | 185 |
| Comment Sheets Distributed | 170 |
| Comment Sheets Received (November 1, 1982) | 39 |
| Background Reports Distributed | 595 |
| Draft Land Use Strategies Distributed | 650 |
| Telephone Calls Received (general inquires) | 10 |
| Speeches Made | nil |
| Meetings with Municipalities[1] | 1 |
| Meetings with Conservation Authorities[1] | nil |
| Meetings with Other Agencies | 1 |
| Meetings with Interest Groups | nil |
| Interviews wtih Media | 5 |

*(1) Individual municipalities and the three conservation authorities were all invited to attend meetings if, upon reading the draft* ***Land Use Strategy****, they felt it necessary. Only one municipality requested a review meeting.*

## TABLE 2 SUMMARY OF RESPONSES

| Response Documentation / Category of Respondent | Individual | Conservation Authority | Government Agency | M.P.P. | Municipality | Interest Group | Industry | Category Unknown | Total All Categories |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background Open House Comment Sheet (Questionnaire) | (Responses not differentiated by category) | | | | | | | | 81 |
| Background Open House Record of Conversation | | | | | | | | | 52 |
| Draft Strategy Open House Comment Sheet | 9 | | | | 1 | | | | 10 |
| Draft Strategy Open House Record of Conversation | | | | | | | | | |
| Mailed Coment Sheet | 6 | | | | | | | | 6 |
| Letter/Brief | 4 | | 4 | | | 8 | 4 | | 20 |
| Record of Conversation other than at Open House | | 3 | | | | | | | 3 |
| Total | 19 | 3 | 4 | | 1 | 8 | 4 | | 172 |

**Candidate Park**
An area designated in Ministry of Natural Resources land use guidelines which may be given official status as a park at some time in the future.

**Capability**
The natural ability of an area to provide continuous opportunity for benefits under an assumed level of management.

**Capacity**
The upper limit to which an area of land or water may be used or developed without an undesirable change taking place in the environment. Also called carrying capacity.

**Crown Land**
All land (including land under water) held by the province, both land which has never been sold and land which has been reacquired.

**Geological Environment**
A discrete period of time characterized by distinctive geological and geomorphological processes, climatic conditions and plant and animal life or its absence which is represented by identifiable features on or below the earth's surface.

**Goal**
A general purpose to which the ministry aspires.

**Historical Theme**
A common activity or procedure involving a substantial portion of the contemporary population within a defined time span and geographic area.

**Integrated Resource Management**
The co-ordination of resource management programs to ensure that conflicts are minimized and that management which would benefit several programs is encouraged. Integrated management encourages multiple use, but recognizes that in some circumstances management of areas for a single purpose may be necessary.

**Land Use Guidelines**
A document which displays direction concerning the use of land and water in a defined area. It identifies where and how the ministry intends to achieve its objectives in a specific district through the use of Crown land and through influencing the use of private land.

**Land Use Planning**
A process which culminates in a direction regarding the use of land.

**Management**
The judicious use of means to achieve ends. Management may have various levels of intensity.

**Multiple Use**
A resource management or planning concept applied to very large areas to indicate that all basic uses are accommodated. Typically, two or more uses may occur on the same general area at the same time or in sequence.

**Objective**
A quantifiable end result to be achieved.

**Occasion**
A measure of recreational use describing the number of times a recreation resource or facility is used by individuals in a given time period. An occasion is considered not to exceed one day in duration.

**Operational Plan**
A part of a resource management plan stating the extent (includes human and financial resources) of all work of any nature to be carried out during one or more years of the management period.

**Opportunity**
A measure of recreation supply describing the number of times a recreation resource or facility can be used (occasions of use) in a given time period. An opportunity is considered not to be greater than one day.

**Policy**
A decision concerning the objectives to be achieved and the means of achieving them.

**Program**
An activity undertaken by the ministry to provide a service or manage a particular resource.

**Public Land**
Any land owned or administered by a public body or agency. It includes federal, provincial and municipally-owned lands and lands held by agencies such as parks commissions and conservation authorities.

**Resource**
Any commodity that meets a need.

**Resource Management**
The control and co-ordination of the use of resources to achieve specific ends. Commonly applied in particular to natural resources.

**Resource Management Plan**
A plan by which the policies, objectives and targets usually of an individual program (except in the case of an integrated resource management plan) are implemented for a specific resource.

**Sequential Use**
Where one use is followed by another in planned sequence.

**Site District**
A fairly large subdivision of a site region set apart from other areas because of a characteristic pattern of landform features.

**Site Region**
An area of land within which the response of vegetation to the features of landforms follows a consistent pattern.

**Site Type**
A lower order subdivision of a site region based on the interaction of microclimate, substrate and moisture regime. A characteristic association of plant species will develop on an individual site type within a specific site region. The number of site types also varies from site region to site region.

**Strategy**
Planned actions or measures to achieve a desired end.

**Target**
A quantified end to be achieved or completed by a specific date.

**Work Plan**
A plan prepared annually which defines what management activities are to be undertaken for that year.

# BROCKVILLE DISTRICT

## GENERAL RESOURCE AREAS

**LEGEND**

- E — Area reference letter
- Area boundary
- Canada - Ontario Rideau, Trent - Severn Corridor